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Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. II.—NO. 47.] WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1863. [FIVE CENTS.

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A Literary and Political Journal.

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"WE SHALL WAIT NO LONGER."

"WE SHALL WAIT NO LONGER."

We thought to wait a little longer before we broke down our prices, but

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE

SO DOWN GO THE PRICES.

DOWN GO THE PRICES.

We are selling off our Immense Stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

At a very small advance of the actual cost.

CUSTOM GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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THE ANNUAL SACRIFICE BEGINS.

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Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.
This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.
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At par until further notice.

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And pay the highest prices for
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Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and the Northern Cities,
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I have this day received a large lot of

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STOVES,

Which I will sell at New York prices, at my store,

336 E STREET, WASHINGTON,

Four doors from Grover's Theatre, (Branch of 52 and 54 East Thirteenth street, New York.)

The attention of

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is called to my different patterns of

TENT STOVES,

Prominent among which is the

EVANS' TENT HEATER,

Which packs complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box 6x12 inches, and weighs only 20 lbs.

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STOVES, RANGES,
And dealer in all kinds of
TINWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
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Five doors north of Pennsylvania avenue,
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Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's
PATENT BAKE OVENS.
Sutlers and Hotel Keepers, please call on us before purchasing. Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Scalers, and a complete outfit for baking pies, cakes, &c., for the army.
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THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Successors to
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TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.
Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. ZACH. B. BROOKE,
no 2-tf Commissioner of Deeds.

PRODUCE.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, AND THE ARMY TRADE IN GENERAL.

We offer to your notice a superior article of FRENCH COFFEE, which we are manufacturing for family use.

THE FRENCH COFFEE

Is prepared from Old Government Java and Pure Malt in a peculiar manner. Its superiority over all other Coffee will be admitted at once on its use. In Pulmonary complaints it is of considerable service, giving such a degree of nourishment as is indispensable, without exciting the nervous system.
Approved by Dr. Cox, Medical Purveyor, as to its virtues; as also by Prof. E. A. Aiken.
We feel confident, in recommending the

FRENCH COFFEE

to the notice of the public; we have not said one word in its praise that will not be fully borne out upon trial.
Manufactured by J. F. BROADBENT & CO.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

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COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE,
LOUISIANA AVENUE.
de16-1m JNO. FARRELL.

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Roofing Materials,
Choice Black Tea,
And the best Boston Crackers in the world,
For sale at the New England Store, northeast corner of First and D streets.
de1-d&3t J. H. CROSSMAN.

NOTICE.—BAKERS, GROCERS, Flour, Feed Dealers, Sutlers, Shippers, Hotel-keepers, and others are respectfully informed they can be supplied with all descriptions of FLOUR, FEED, HAY, STRAW, &c., &c., of the choicest quality, at New York and Baltimore wholesale prices, at
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(Late Cassel's)
Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Second and C streets, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. oc29-3m*

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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ALSO,
Agent for Queen's Royal Cabinet Champagne.
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ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE BY S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania av., between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets,
Old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.
Choice Goshen Butter.
English and Underwood's American Pickles.
Complete assortment of Cigars and Tobacco.
Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.
The finest brands of Whiskey, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.
Baker's Pure Old Rye Whiskey.
Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whiskey.
Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.
With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutlers' Goods.
The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.
au15-1y

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE,
At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.

OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,

At my Yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot.

COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.

Anthracite and Cumberland Coal,

Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.

au25-S3dtf G. W. PALMER.

HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE WOOD for sale, cord length, cheap by
N. C. McKNEW,
se11-tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Of all kinds, on hand and for sale by N. C. McKNEW,
Union Fire Wood Mill,
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WOOD, WOOD.—Sawed in four pieces and split for One Dollar per cord. N. C. McKNEW,
Union Fire Wood Mill,
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The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of
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MEDIUMS,
Plain and Ruled;
LETTER and NOTES,
Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes;
BINDERS' and BOX BOARDS,
PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS,
ENVELOPES,
GROCERS' PAPER BAGS, &c.
To which we call the attention of Cash Dealers.
WILLIS & ADAMS.
N. B. Cash paid for RAGS and OLD PAPER. au8-tf

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ROOFERS, TAKE NOTICE.

A constant supply of Roofing Paper and Cement can be had on the most liberal terms. Paper ½ cent less per pound than can be furnished elsewhere. Cement 50 cents less per barrel than can be purchased from any other dealers. Apply or address

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KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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C. F. KNIGHT. [oc15-d&3tf] S. P. JOHNSON, JR.

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NO. 486. PAPER HANGING. NO. 486.
No. 486. WINDOW SHADES, No. 486.
No. 486. OVAL PICTURE FRAMES, No. 486.
No. 486. PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS. No. 486.
A choice selection at
J. MARKRITER'S,
No. 486 Seventh street,
Eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.
TERMS CASH. no7-2md&S*

SUTLERS' GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
We have just received a full supply of
BLODGETT & SWEET'S
PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS,
which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 2 to No. 7.
E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
321 Pennsylvania avenue,
my 16-tf [Star.] near Seventh street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORPHANS' COURT.
December 15, 1863.
District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:
In the case of David Davis, administrator of John M. Davis, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 9th day of January next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, (at the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid,) with their claims properly vouched, or they may, otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate; provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Daily Morning Chronicle previous to the 9th day of January, 1864.
Test, Z. C. ROBBINS,
de16-w3t* Register of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Robinson, late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next.
Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1863.
THOS. HUTCHINSON,
de14-m3t* Executor.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Rare and popular books, juveniles, paintings, and engravings, will be sold during the holidays at the SOLDIERS' FREE LIBRARY, on Fifth street, opposite E street. de22-2t*

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.
MR. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 435 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine." fe3-tf

BILL HEADS FOR STOREKEEPERS and others printed in the best style at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
[illegible]

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.
[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.
[illegible]

PHILP & SOLOMONS,
[illegible]

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.
[illegible]

MILITARY GOODS.
[illegible]

MILITARY—BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—
[illegible]

DR. WOOD'S OFFICE,
[illegible]

MEDICAL.—DR. LISPENARD CALLS
[illegible]

HORACE HATCH, M. D.,
[illegible]

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

322. BUHLER RESTAURANT, 322.
[illegible]

SHOW CASES.
[illegible]

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Residences of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[illegible]

F. DESFOSSE.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN BAKER,
[illegible] Pennsylvania avenue, [illegible] in this city for the [illegible] his numerous cus[tomers] has at last succeeded [illegible] that beautiful gilt [illegible] Paris. He also makes [illegible] so justly celebrated

[illegible] and distinguished [illegible] who, having travel[led] [illegible] enjoy the luxuries of [illegible] fully solicited.
[illegible] supply bread in any [illegible]
[illegible] highly recommended to [illegible] in the city of Wash[ington] [illegible] weak constitutions.
F. DESFOSSE.

BALL TICKETS AND PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the Daily Chronicle.

Daily Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

The President.

The following article from the Topeka *State Record*, a leading newspaper in Kansas, is so just and appropriate that our readers will thank us for its repetition:—

From the army, from the New England States, upon the trains, wherever you will, East or West, at the mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln, the people indicate that they are for him. They feel that he is an honest man, and a true patriot, and care not to try experiments by calling any new, untried man into the Presidential chair. The people are content to let well enough alone, and feel like taking no chances upon any new man at the present important juncture in National affairs. The masses are for him—the soldiers are for him everywhere—all thinking men, as with one voice, say Mr. Lincoln must close this war, and settle the future policy of the country. There is justice in all this. Mr. Lincoln was elected constitutionally, and, elected thus, has a right to be President of the *United States*—all the States. He had a right to expect a faithful observance of their sacred obligations to the General Government by all the States, but found instead some of them setting the authority of the Government at defiance, all of which he has endured with patient faithfulness and honest patriotism. He is regarded as a patient, sagacious, wise, and humane man—none more so among living American statesmen. He is radical in all that requires radical action. The class of people who are talking of this man, or that man, as embodying the principles of a radical party, better than Mr. Lincoln, are mythical in all such remarks, when the climax of all that was held radical by the extreme wing of the Republican party has been carried out by, and made prominent measures of, this Administration; so that there is nothing remaining, even in theory, to be further prosecuted by a radical party.

To admit that Gen. Fremont or Gen. Hunter each moved in radical war measures ahead of President Lincoln, at this time has nothing of argument whatever, as the President has fully kept pace with public opinion upon all these measures.

The *Proclamation of Freedom* was duly made and adhered to. The policy of mustering and arming negroes as soldiers is fully maintained, and that, too, with great success. The confiscation of rebel property is also being done, by the Federal courts, wherever such property is found within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Lincoln is careful in all that he does, and rash in nothing.

For these reasons we say that Kansas should be bold and unanimous in her support of the President, and we have no doubt she is and will be. The history of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be a bright and shining light in the history of our country. He will be hailed as the liberator of the bondsman and the restorer of the Great American Union. We stand by Abraham Lincoln.

Horace Greeley's Speech at the Wendell Phillips Meeting.

Some errors having occurred in the reports made by the New York papers of Mr. Greeley's speech at the Wendell Phillips meeting last week, the *Tribune* furnishes it *verbatim*, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It seems to me that the time has not yet arrived for opening a popular canvass for our next President. I would prefer first to determine conclusively that we are to have a President of the whole country. That point settled, we may proceed to the next in order. And, when the proper time shall have arrived, I think it may be demonstrated, notwithstanding what we have just heard in his disparagement, that about the largest brain and the steadiest arm that have given their best efforts to preserve the life of the Nation throughout the gigantic struggle forced upon us by slaveholding treason are those of the statesman who has been made the object of special assault in the eloquent address to which we have just listened. In a contest which has taxed the energies and the resources of all patriots, his has been the most difficult and undesirable task—that of providing the ways and means required to meet the enormous, ever-increasing cost of this tremendous war. The campaigns of a Ministry of Finance are bloodless—his achievements fail to dazzle the vulgar eye or thrill the popular heart—yet none are more essential, or more exacting in their demands of capacity, integrity, and indefatigable industry. And, unlike those of most other leaders in our great contest, the battles of Governor Chase have all resulted in victories for the National cause. And, despite all we have just heard to his prejudice, I deem him one of the sternest and most trusty antagonists of the Slave Power.

But I speak not so much in behalf of any man as in urgent appeal for charity and harmony. Though our prospects have greatly improved, so as to justify sanguine hopes of an early and complete national triumph, we are by no means so far out of the woods that we can afford to quarrel among ourselves and divide into cliques as the partisans of this or that great man. I have always admired, though I have not always shared, the confidence and trust with which our loyal millions, undismayed by the gravest and most unexpected disasters, have regarded the overthrow of the rebellion as merely a question of time. You are well aware that I have not always so regarded it, though my apprehensions have contemplated rather Northern dissention than Southern triumphs in the field. Knowing as I did that at one time a majority of twenty-two thousand might have been had in this city for a reunion under Jeff. Davis and the Montgomery Constitution, I have often lain down at night doubtful whether I should awake in the United States or in the slaveholders' Confederacy next morning. And, though those dark hours have passed, I feel that we cannot yet afford to distrust and disparage our leaders in the momentous struggle which is not yet ended. I honor and am grateful to them all, envying not even the occupant of the White House, whether for the present or the ensuing term, and feeling that whoever has worthily filled a post in the Cabinet throughout this trying convulsion has made a great personal sacrifice on the altar of his country. And, while I have great confidence in our ultimate triumph, I feel that, in view of the indifference or hostility to that triumph hitherto evinced by so large a portion of the people even of the loyal States, we shall be indebted for that consummation to the overruling benignity of God rather than to the wisdom and valor of man. In that faith, I hope and trust.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

ST. LOUIS, December 10.

The signs of the times are nowhere more significant than in this State. A little more than two years ago it was unsafe for German troops to march through the streets of this city without loaded muskets and resolute officers. Three separate times were our German volunteers fired upon from houses and sidewalks, and even after they had taught the Secessionists here the bloody lesson that the fire would be returned with interest, and even after some thirty or forty innocent lives had been spent to enforce this lesson, regiments raised in the city and those which flocked here from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, to save the city from Price's army, were sullenly received. As they passed through the streets, fair females of the Secesh persuasion pouted and made faces at them, and all possible disrespect short of personal attack was manifested by hundreds of our people of both sexes. The transition of feeling throughout the country in two years is admirably illustrated by the contrast afforded by a comparison to-day with the time just mentioned. Now negro troops are seen on every street. Small squads with a sergeant in command march on the sidewalks from one portion of the city to another, as ordered by their superior officers. Recruiting stations for receiving negroes into the military service are opened without restraint, and colored soldiers no longer excite antipathy.

But the change of public sentiment here is nothing remarkable compared to the progress in the interior. In some counties, Howard, for example, probably the largest slaveholding county in the State, where hatred to negro enlistments and the emancipation proclamation were the controlling elements in politics, and where rebel sympathizers were quite free and defiant, the whole population has suddenly turned into recruiting sergeants, to enroll and enlist negro troops. This extraordinary change has been wrought by the order to enlist negroes, and compensate loyal masters; and more especially by the order of the War Department, that all negroes thus enlisted in Missouri shall be credited on the quota assigned to the State, and will go that far toward relieving Missouri of a draft. The wise heads among the slaveholders have had sufficient sagacity to perceive that it was no longer their policy to kick against the onward progress of emancipation. Greedy for the promised compensation, they have changed their tune about arming negroes, and have insisted upon giving up their slaves to be armed. In Howard county, an order was issued by the provost marshal to prevent negroes crossing the Missouri river for the purpose of enlisting at Jefferson City or Booneville, in order to have their enlistments credited to Howard county. In Chariton and Cooper counties the masters have gone in person to accompany their negroes to recruiting offices to make sure of their enlistment. Between the negroes who run away and those gobbled up by the recruiting officers the value of slave property will be but a slight obstacle to the practical enforcement of a decree of immediate emancipation, should a radical State convention be held to shorten the period (1870) fixed by the ordinance passed last June. The gain to the Government is computed to be about one hundred and twenty recruits per day.

The situation, in a military view, is still quiet. Every reverse suffered by the Confederate arms elsewhere lessens the ardent love for the cause among the Missouri sympathizers, and although there may be as much latent treason in the hearts of our residents as there was twelve months ago, there is less hope and decidedly more despondency. This statement is verified by the constantly occurring examples of men who have been rank Secessionists avowing their abandonment of Jeff. Davis and adherence to the Government in spite of Abolitionism, &c. Then the returned rebels afford ample proof that the Confederacy is on its last legs. No matter how boastful these fellows may be of the bright prospects of the South, their ragged habiliments, starved stomachs and haggard faces contradict them. This is an element of discouragement which the rebels are keenly feeling. Many of the Vicksburg garrison, who were paroled by General Grant, and then deserted the Confederate cause, are now at home; and their stories of mule meat and suffering are not conducive to gaining recruits for the Southern army. While Missouri is thus abandoned by the Confederates, home rebels see the United States steadily advancing the old flag into the heart of the remaining rebellious territory, and preserving all its conquests in the rear. Thus Missouri is held by strong garrisons, judiciously distributed over the State, ready to pounce down on any guerrilla gang who may attempt any serious mischief.

The Campaign in East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville, says:

It may be asked why Longstreet was not captured? Simply because there are limits to human capacity. Sherman's and Granger's corps were taxed to their utmost in their forced march to our assistance, and they could do no more. News of Bragg's defeat and the coming reinforcements reached Longstreet on Tuesday, and by Saturday he was well on his way to Virginia. Yet, notwithstanding short forage for twenty days had left our cavalry in no very excellent plight, General Shackleford was in pursuit within six hours after the departure of their rear guard, harrassing their retreat and capturing large numbers of prisoners. The main body of Longstreet's force has made good its escape into Virginia. They will no doubt endeavor to hold the Salines, and Sam Jones' command is guarding their rear and making a feint of resistance at Bean Station, before which the war-worn soldiers of the twenty-third and ninth corps are awaiting orders. As winter is upon us, with all its discomforts of mud, rain and cold, any further advantages to be obtained by a protracted campaign would scarcely compensate us for its inevitable rigors and toils. In brief, the present policy is simply to clothe and feed the army, and render it as comfortable as possible for the winter, or, at least, during the rainy and inclement season, and until their shattered ranks are reformed and their strength recruited. The hardship and exposure of five months on short and irregular rations, and with insufficient clothing, have filled our hospitals with sick, while the almost daily skirmishes and late battles have fearfully augmented the surgeons' list with wounded. All the hotels, public buildings, churches, asylums, colleges, and several private houses are filled with our suffering boys. In the vicinity lie hundreds of the rebel sick and wounded. We are short of medical stores, and in the sorest need of the merciful administrations of the Sanitary Commission.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Extracts from Richmond Papers.

ATTEMPT OF COLONEL STREIGHT TO ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, December 21.]

The Yankee officers confined in Libby Prison have, on several occasions lately, made unsuccessful attempts to escape from that institution. The desire to escape seems to have grown with them since the successful evacuation of the premises by Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Skelton, heretofore noticed, and which was produced by bribing the sentinel on duty at the time. On Friday evening a sentinel on duty in the rear of the Libby Prison was sounded by two officers on the subject of an escape, which they wished to effect at half past three o'clock that night. He agreed to their proposals, they promising to give him a hundred dollar greenback and two watches for his services. Major Turner, being notified of the affair, directed the sentinel to let the parties escape and receive the bonus for so doing, and that he would take care they did not get very far off. Accordingly at half-past three o'clock, a rear window of the middle tenement of the Libby establishment was raised, a blanket rope extended to the ground, and two men descended. Hastily approaching the sentinel, they handed him the greenback and two silver watches, and were making remarkable good time when they were hailed by Lieutenant LaTouche, and commanded to stop. This accelerated their speed in the direction of Rocketts, but they had not gone very far when the guard, who had been posted, closed around the fugatious Yankees, and their capture was complete. On the approach of Lieutenant DeTouche, he recognized the notorious Colonel A. D. Streight and his Adjutant, Lieut. Reed. They were conducted back to the Libby, furnished with substantial irons, and put in the dungeon of the prison, where they were, at last account, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." The Yankee officers had, previous to the attempt of Streight, determined to celebrate Christmas night by a grand musical entertainment. Whether their purpose will be affected by Streight's proceeding remains to be seen.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.—During his recent visit to Richmond, the Virginia House of Representatives invited him to a seat on the floor. The General replied thus:

RICHMOND, December 16.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have received your communication of this date, informing me that the House of Representatives had invited me to a seat in their Hall. I am deeply grateful for this undeserved honor, and should be much gratified to be able to avail myself of the privilege, and to enjoy the opportunity of paying my respects to the Representatives of the people; but called to Richmond on public business, my whole attention is occupied in its execution.

With profound thanks for the honor extended to me by the House of Representatives, and sincerely grateful for the kind sentiments expressed by yourself, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Captain George Washington Alexander, commandant at Castle Thunder, has been relieved from command at that post, and is now confined to his quarters under arrest, charged with malfeasance in office. It is alleged that this officer extorted large sums of money from prisoners confined in that institution by promising to use his influence for their benefit, and in some cases of permitting the prisoners to go at large, upon paying him large sums of money. He is also charged with trading largely in greenbacks. He will be tried by court-martial.—*Richmond Examiner, 24th.*

STEALING THE CLOTHING FROM THE PRISONERS.—For several days past the detectives have been on the hunt for parties who are either suspected of stealing the clothing sent here by the Yankee Government for the prisoners now in our hands, or of receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Several soldiers wearing the Confederate uniform have lately been seen with blankets branded "U. S.," and in some cases shoes with the Yankee mark on them have been sold to citizens at uncommonly low figures by some of the guard at the prisons. Several individuals have been arrested on the above charge, and on Tuesday there appeared before the Mayor, Frank Guildy, John Anderson, and Phil. Epstein, all of whom, it is asserted, were implicated in the matter. These men affirm that they bought the articles—shoes and blankets—from soldiers, who brought them to their several places of business and offered them for sale. Thinking that they had a perfect right to trade with white men, they did not hesitate to purchase the articles. The matter will be further investigated by his Honor.—*Richmond Examiner, December 23.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM POINT LOOKOUT.—Two members of the Maryland line—Messrs. Jacob N. Davis and George Kietworthy—arrived here yesterday, having escaped from Point Lookout a few days since. They state that a day or two before they left a large body of prisoners made a rush for liberty; the gunboats having been removed from in front of the prison. They were fired on by the guard, and some of them wounded, but a number of them—over a hundred—escaped.—*Richmond Dispatch, December 22.*

The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

Hon. John E. Ward, who has spent several months in Europe, on financial business connected with the Government, returned through the blockade and arrived in Savannah a few days ago. He reports no material change in public sentiment regarding American affairs.

The same paper says:

General Lee returned on yesterday (21st inst.) to his headquarters on the Rapidan. The disposers of the stories of the over-wise, that he was going to Georgia, and will, perhaps, teach people to pay less attention to gossipers.

HAND HIM AROUND.—Mr. Porter, of the firm of J. C. Graham & Co., Selma, Alabama, has refused to sell goods at a lower price for silver or gold than for Confederate money.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

MOBILE.—The recent message of the Mayor of Mobile presents a very satisfactory review of affairs in that city for the past year. He says that there has been no suffering or actual distress in the city. The citizens of Mobile contributed $150,000 for the support of the free market, where 4,000 poor and needy persons received good and substantial food; while 1,000 families have been clothed at a cost of $30,000, donated by the same liberal hands. The cash receipts in the city treasury over the expenditures, for the past year are upwards of $50,000, and the entire amount in the treasury is $185,000. This is a most satisfactory exhibit, and shows that the strictest economy has been exercised by the authorities of our sister city.—*Richmond Examiner.*

PUNISHING SURPRISES.—We trust that Congress will not fail promptly to pass the bill which requires the President to reduce to the ranks every officer who permits himself to be surprised. We have had enough of criminal negligence, and it is time an adequate remedy should be applied. Sleeping upon a post is punishable with death, and a want of official vigilance is quite as culpable, often more so, and exposes an army to calamities as great.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"MISS MARY JANE JOHNSON," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "who was detected on Belle Isle, among the Yankee prisoners, dressed according to soldier regulation, has had them substituted at the Castle for a rich petticoat, and crinoline, and looked as though she was again clothed in her right apparel as well as her right mind."

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Petersburg *Express* says the friends of the 12th and 41st Virginia regiments in that city dispatched to them, on Saturday, a supply of the good things of this life for their Christmas enjoyment. As one company of the 12th regiment is from Richmond, we subjoin a list of some of the contents of the boxes. The *Express* says:

There were not less than four hundred turkeys; an equal number of fowls of other kinds; luscious hams, boiled and baked, opossums, squirrels, partridges, venison, and other games tenderloin beef, spare-ribs, chines, fresh pork, sweet potatoes, celery and other vegetables; eggs and fresh butter, pound-cake, and all the other cakes incident to the Christmas season; oranges, lemons, and apples; preserves, candies, and nuts; cigars and wines; whiskey, brandy, and rum, and other concomitants of the joyous Christmas bowl; and probably many other things which escaped our attention. The meats were generally cooked, and everything was put up in the safest manner for transportation.

Nor were the poorer members of the regiment forgotten. Large boxes were contributed for their use by the citizens generally, and addressed to no particular person. One lady, we hear, with a liberality which is truly commendable, prepared a box of refreshments which cost her $1,000. This was presented to the 12th Virginia regiment.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, for some time engaged with the Richmond *Enquirer*, has withdrawn from his late connection with the daily press.

A DEPARTMENT CLERK SHOT.—A few days since, Mr. Frank Boone, a clerk engaged in the Post Office Department, was shot by the Yankees on the Potomac river. Boone was returning to Maryland, where he was to be married, and was accompanied by five or six companions. When nearing the opposite shore of the river they discovered the enemy's camp fires, and landed two miles above. Just as Boone was in the act of pushing the boat off, the Yankees fired and killed him instantly. He was brought to this side of the river and buried.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE THEATRE.—The patriotic play of the "Virginia Cavalier" was performed at the new theatre on Saturday evening, with the nautical play of "Black-eyed Susan" for an afterpiece. A conglomeration of noisy declamation, singing, marching, and dancing, a mob of dirty looking boys, picked up from the street, forming the *tout ensemble* of the stage, the "Cavalier" went off prancing. D'Orsay, as Joe Folkes, did well. We would advise him to stick to the negro character, for which he has come talent, and leave Richard and the rest of them alone. Negro character becomes his calibre and composition. The talent coming to him, as it does, naturally, he would have no occasion for study, and he could have his whole time to devote to self-adulation. In "Black-eyed Susan" Mr. Harrison sustained the principal role, *William*, and Miss Estelle played *Susan* very acceptably.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DIALOGUE ON SUPPLIES.

[From the Richmond Whig, December 21.]

Mem. Cong.—How do you supply yourself with fuel?

Clerk.—Go without it, for the most part.

Mem. Cong.—What, in this cold weather!

Clerk.—Yes, we and our families suffer equally from hunger and cold.

Editor.—Why don't you take your family to a hotel or boarding-house?

Clerk.—Because the boarding-houses are broken up, or charge from $8 to $10 a day.

Mem. Cong.—How then do you live?

Clerk.—A gentleman, with a family, rents one or two furnished rooms at $50 to $100 per month, and, if he does not live on bread, hires a cook from $10 to $20 per month, a laundress at $4 to $5 per dozen, while the doctor's bills depend upon the number that have perished from cold, hunger, insufficient clothing, and other causes. That is the usual state of living among the clerks, if living it can be called. Do you mean to do anything for them this session?

Mem. Cong.—Doubtful. The soldiers would complain if we did.

Clerk.—But Government feeds and clothes the soldiers and pays them something besides. It does neither for the employes in the civil departments, and yet it could not continue its operations without them. They set the wheels of Government in motion and keep them perpetually moving.

Mem. Cong.—Perhaps we may give you rations.

Clerk.—I understand the Secretary of War and the Commissary General say they cannot be furnished.

Mem. Cong.—Well, we must do something for you; raise your salaries—say 25 per cent.

Clerk.—What a gratuity! Enough to purchase, once a month, a decent breakfast. Were you to double our present pay, you would only give us a fifth of what the Government promised us.

Mem. Cong.—But that would be $3,000!

Clerk.—In Confederate currency, worth, say $250—a mighty income; but the least that you should give till the currency is restored to the specie standard; and as most of us have run in debt, the allowance should look back and commence its operation from the first of July last.

Mem. Cong.—I confess it would be a measure of justice, and meagre justice at that; but what would our constituents say? What would Buncombe think of it?

Clerk.—Never mind what your constituents would say. Do what is right and what is absolutely necessary if you would not have the departments of your Government disbanded. The people of this country are too just and too high-minded to wish any class of their public servants to work for them without being properly compensated for their services.

Mem. Cong.—I believe it, sir; I believe it. Well, we will do the best for you that we can. You may rest assured we will.

Clerk.—We hope and trust you will understand that we are now reduced nearly to a state of starvation; that your currency is so depreciated that it is impossible, with the small amount there is doled out to us, to procure the necessaries of life. Whatever you do for us, we pray you would do it quickly. Frame your bill and pass it, if you please, with the least possible delay, recollecting the old maxim—*bis dat, qui cito dat.*

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

[From the London Times, Dec. 11.]

The fight yesterday between Heenan and King terminated, as the public already knows, in the unexpected but absolute defeat of the former. This result of the American's second effort to claim the chief distinctions and notorieties of the prize ring will probably put an end, for the present at least, to his pugilistic pretensions. The circumstances of his first encounter, in April, 1860, with the champion of England, were such as to obtain for him a considerable reputation, which he naturally forfeits by his complete incapacity to cope with a man of average standing in his bloody calling. It would be difficult to describe how thoroughly popular anticipation has been disappointed by the result. The soundest judgments and the coolest calculations had settled beforehand that the American could not fail to win. Not only were the advantages in betting wholly upon his side, but even the friends of his antagonist acknowledged by their acts, if not in words, a sense of inferiority. How prediction and expectation were ultimately overturned a plain narrative of the events of the day will show.

The special train conveying the pugilists and their companions left London bridge soon after six o'clock. Whatever disorders may have occurred outside the station there were certainly none within, and the numerous carriages were speedily and almost noiselessly filled. The train proceeded directly to Wadhurst, stopping in the midst of a valley surrounded by high meadows, in one of which, after a considerable delay, the ring was pitched, and was speedily encircled by the impatient multitude. The weather was cool and clear, and the ground, though moist, was sufficiently well suited to the purpose. After some half hour's further unexplained delay, the pugilists, with their seconds, appeared upon the ground, and way was obsequiously made for them, amid the shouts and cries of their supporters.

The manner of the men on their entrance to the ring was thoroughly characteristic. King was the first to appear. He had a serious and thoughtful aspect, and gazed about the ground with a careful scrutiny that foreshadowed the anxiety which throughout the fight he never ceased to exhibit. Heenan, on the other hand, entered with a light and jaunty step, briskly shook hands with his opponent, and at once turned his attention to the choice of the ground. This point having been decided, and the choice won by Heenan, the men were taken in charge by their respective seconds, and disposed, with all accessible appliances of comfort, in their corners to wait the settlement of preliminaries.

At this early point of the affair the popular feeling in favor of Heenan was manifestly increased, not only by the superior heartiness and confidence of his bearing, but also by the apparent advantages of training which keen eyes detected in the few glimpses of his person that were revealed.

The betting rose at once and vastly in his favor.

A long and wearisome delay, occasioned by the unwillingness of King's friends to accept the referee duly appointed by the stakeholder, was occupied by Heenan's supporters in inviting from all sides the most enormous odds upon their favorite. Many extraordinary wagers were offered and accepted, "Twenty to seven" being a frequent cry. For some twenty minutes after the arrival of the men, great confusion prevailed, which at one period threatened to terminate in a violent disruption of the assemblage. The efforts of the better disposed finally allayed this turbulence, and the objections to the appointed referee were overruled. At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the ring was fairly cleared, the spectators were subdued into comparative tranquillity, and the real work of the day began.

Heenan was first stripped. A single glance was sufficient to show that, however massive and brawny his present appearance, it contrasted ill with the recollections of his gigantic power in the memorable fight with Sayers. There were, indeed, the same broad frame and sinewy limbs, the same muscles that throbbed with nervous force at each movement of the active body, the same depth of chest and reach of arm, the same splendor of physical proportion. His action, also, at the outset was the same, vividly recalling the triumphant air with which he threw his outspread arms from his sides, and heaved his enormous chest as if to inhale fresh vigor from the morning breeze; but the perfection of symmetry which three years ago struck all beholders with admiration seemed now impaired, and a shade of less elasticity appeared to animate his frame. Three years and upwards in the life of a prize-fighter leave traces that even in a man still young, like Heenan, cannot fail to be distinguished. His advantages over King, as the latter appeared half naked, were, however, too evident to change in the slightest the flow of opinion around the ring.

King rose from his corner with a singular air of doubt and anxiety. Every movement, even before the fight began, seemed cautiously taken; but there was certainly nothing in his appearance to warrant premature exultation from the opposite party. More finely trained than Heenan, he showed less bulk and weight; but there was scarcely less development of those qualities which make up real fighting strength.

As the men approached one another the feeling again rose in Heenan's favor.

King, although taller than the American, preserved at first a stooping attitude, which caused him to appear the smaller man. Heenan stood rigidly erect, seeming to find a satisfaction in looking down upon his antagonist. From their countenances it was easy to see that one looked upon his victory as a foregone conclusion, while the other felt thoroughly conscious of the difficult work that lay before him. Both faces, however, were smiling and good-humored—Heenan's more broadly so. King's handsomer features were shadowed by an evident self-distrust. The seconds lost but little time in preparing their men for action, and after the long waste of time they at last stood ready.

There was a great uproar round the ring, and men with foreheads villainously low came trampling past with bundles of notes in their hands, shouting again that they were ready with £20 to £7 on Heenan; but they found few takers, for the American was already considered the winner beyond all chance of accident.

Amid these cries of betters, the efforts of outsiders trying to get a place in front, some calling that the police were coming, some that the fight was sold, and King's and Heenan's seconds trying to calm them, and Heenan and King, each with his two seconds, crossed the ring and shook hands. With the seconds it was a mere formality, but not so with the principals. They, at least, seemed to shake hands cordially, and spoke or seemed to speak for an instant; then each drew back.

The fight then began, not as most people see a fight—a mere rough and tumble street scramble, in which there is more noise than hurt, more danger from the pavement than the worst the combatants can do—but a quiet, good-humored, deadly scientific fight, where the men looked long at each other, and then advanced slowly nearer, with the right arm held close across the body, the left just raised now and then as if to feel the way. Both stood easily, shifting their ground, and warily watching the other, lightly poised upon their toes, ready to spring in upon the least opening or draw back from danger. Now and then there was a rapid feint, quick glancing of the arm as the blow was threatened, and the stop was there, and then both smiled broadly, as if they understood each other better, and again changed ground, keeping still near enough to hit if a chance should offer but by no means so near as to throw a chance away. It was really a wonderful sight, this fencing match with hands, both men so cool and so good-tempered, while all around the ring echoed with advice, taunts, or invective.

In spite of all his seconds could do—in spite of all the loud entreaties of his friends, King suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the American, and left his corner, facing round on Heenan, with the glare of the level morning sun full in his eyes. It was a dreadful disadvantage, of which Heenan seemed inclined to make the most; but there was a danger in the quick eye and long, formidable arm of King, who strode out now and then as his antagonist came near, and warned him back in a way that even Heenan, all-powerful and clever as he was, did not dare to disregard. "Go in; he'll stand it!" "Finish it with a blow!" was cried from Heenan's quarter, and, in another second, like a flash, blows were offered, there was a slight close, and Heenan stood upright in the ring with his antagonist's head held in a grasp like that of a vice beneath his arm.

From every side came cries to King to "Get down!" to Heenan to "Hold fast and fall on him!" Yet still, as if in ignorance of the tremendous advantages he now possessed over his opponent, the American stood upright, never attempting to return the fearful blows with which King was visiting his chest and back. Just in the same way did Heenan catch Sayers at Farnborough, and, to use a very homely but expressive phrase, he, after having caught his fish, seemed at a loss what to do with him. Had the American thrown himself down, with his antagonist's head under him, he could certainly have stunned King, most probably have broken his neck; but, as it was, he suffered his advantage to escape, and merely stood up, grim and stark, hugging King with a choking grasp, while his whole chest and back seemed to spot with red bolls under the sharp, quick, close blows of the Englishman. Another minute and they were struggling upright for the fall with their great, powerful forms interlocked, and swaying to and fro like a huge, uncouth machine, stamping heavily from side to side. A great shout, and they come with a crash to the ground, King under, heavily. In an instant the seconds are by their sides, and they are borne rapidly to their corners, swathed in heavy cloths, their faces dabbed with sponges, and their quivering lips moistened from flasks of water. Macdonald is fortunately one of Heenan's seconds, and Sayers is unfortunately the other, for that champion pugilist is at sea in his mild office, and is about the worst second that ever crossed the ropes, lifting his man by the hair, or ear, or nose, wherever he first catches hold of him. Nor are King's seconds (one at least) much better, for a heavy man, named Tyler, is by the most injudicious meddling, vexes and harasses his principal in every way.

Both are quick up to the call of "Time," which is not punctually adhered to on either side, and the half-minute rule is broken through; for both men are strong and fresh, and there is no need of hurrying them. Heenan is first in the centre, and at once rushes on his antagonist, and there are what are called "exchanges" in the parlance of the ring—that is to say, both men hit each other slightly, all the profit in this most unpleasant species of barter being on the side of the American, till they close, when King is thrown in a heap on the grass. Almost before the time allotted is run out both are at it again, the American forcing the fighting, and giving King again a fearful fall. The blows are nothing in the round as yet; it seems all wrestling, in which, though falling under, Kingdoes not appear to suffer more than his quick assailant. Yet somehow King is thought to be losing, and sundry flat-nosed men, whom no one would think of trusting out of handcuffs, swagger about, and loudly offer one hundred to five on the American. In truth, it looks ill for the Englishman. His eye is clear and bright, but there is a suspicious tenderness about one of his seconds which makes the lookers on more than timid of his chances against the great athlete, who stalks forth first at every call of "time," his white, delicate skin all bruised and marred, but with the huge muscles creeping and swelling to overflow his limbs with every movement. Again they met, and hand over hand the American forces the fighting, though his blows appear to lack mischief; but not so his wrestling, for, for the fourth time, he throws King so heavily that the spectators—the very men who came to see the fight which they hoped would be fought out to the very verge of death—are silent and look shocked, as King goes down with a heavy, dull sound, like a huge rock, and lies like a corpse on the trampled grass. King is carried to his corner, and at once leans back, his head resting against the stake, his hands outstretched along the ropes on either side, and he breathes heavily, while men come into the ring and fan him, and cold water is poured upon his head and chest, and feet are chafed, till they barely restore him to sufficient consciousness to enable him to walk forth to where the American is waiting for him. He spars for time, and so they shift from King's corner to Heenan's for a few minutes, both to a certain extent distressed, for both act on the defensive. Thus fencing on, still good tempered—better tempered far than those around the ring, who, with all the dreadful taint of the first murderer in their veins, call out in hungry accents for closer fighting and more blood—the men confront each other, King with his face always to the sun, his forehead contracted to a deep frown to dim the light which dazzled him. Here the fight turns. Suddenly, yet without much feinting, King moves in, and with all the might of his great strength hits the American full in the mouth a dreadful blow, which sounds through the ring like a loud splash. The blood flies from Heenan's mouth, and there is a great shout as he stands dazed and off his guard, swaying round and round, his knees trembling, and his feet only keeping the turf, while his whole body reels like a teetotum that is about to fall. King, still with knitted brows—for the sun is full in his eyes—looks at him distrustfully, and there are cries for him to "go in and win;" but he lets his chance escape, though another blow at that moment, as Heenan then stood helpless, would have ended the struggle. Great cries and cheers and shouts followed this dreadful blow. Heenan seemed stung beyond himself, and, only waiting till he could draw himself together, he rushed at King, and in a heavy struggle for the fall, King was again undermost, though Heenan struck his head dreadfully.

Savage, apparently, but always grimly smiling, light, quick, and dreadful with his left, the American again came forth, meeting King. Both hit out wildly, but did nothing. The pace was getting fearful now, and the men seemed distressed; yet still both came forth, and King hit Heenan so mercilessly about the eyes that the latter closed at once, and again flung the Englishman heavily, and fell upon his loins, so that for a few seconds King seemed almost paralyzed. Slowly, yet with show of *sang froid*, King came to time, and again, as in the fifth round, struck Heenan dreadfully in the face, closed at once, and threw the American a tremendous back fall. This round again changed the prospects of the fight, which from this time forward set in steadily against Heenan. Again the men came forth from their corners; and now, with the quickness of lightning, King struck blow after blow fair and full into Heenan's battered face, and, seemingly, without an effort on the part of his opponent to keep off a punishment the very sound of which made the listeners' blood run cold. Suddenly the American drew back, then made a rush and threw King under him, but struck his own head violently against the round.

Again, to the instant, "time" was called. Both men rose eagerly, though the pace was fast, and each panted heavily. Still, they never sparred for time, but, like two fierce dogs, fell upon each other, King always hitting fearfully about the head of his antagonist, who, strangely, never, so to say, tried to parry, but, after a few harmless blows, closed for the throw, and strove to win by hurling his man to the ground as heavily as possible. Both seemed fearfully distressed. It was painful to look at them. King always fell heavily, but not till he had made his mark upon the splendid form opposed to him. Heenan was not so much punished as when he fought with Sayers, but evidently he was more injured; for on every part of his body where blows could be struck fairly the livid lumps had risen over him and lay in a mass about his neck and throat. His upper lip, where Sayers gave him such a dreadful wound, had opened again and seemed to hang in pieces on his face; his eyes were fast closing, and his features were almost blue. Still he was always the first up to time, forcing the fighting, when it was evident King was husbanding his strength, and how much he had of it he showed in the twelfth round by giving the American a fearful back fall.

The fight had now lasted half an hour, and it was evident at a glance that it was a race against nature, in which the Englishman, as the youngest, was the more likely to win. King showed little signs of punishment, but alarming symptoms of distress; while the American, though badly injured, was apparently the freshest.

From this time out to the close it was almost the same in every round, except once, when the men fought at close quarters, and, without an attempt to guard, hit full and square into each other's face, till it was frightful to look upon them as the blows fell with a dull, dull smash, like striking upon raw meat. At last, all of a sudden, the American gave King a blow which sent him tottering back like a drunken man, and as Heenan followed up to win at once, King threw himself down; and it was well he did so. But the blow which he had already got was fearful; King seemed to sicken in his corner, and the cry went round that he had lost, and there was great cheering, discomfiture and tumult in the ring, till King, always quiet, yet always strong, came forth, and with awful sounds of violence in blows could be heard dab after dab to hit down the now bloody and fearfully disfigured form of Heenan to the earth. So it went on to the sixteenth round, Heenan now covered with mud and blood, almost blind and fainting fast.

Up to this point the advantages of the fight have been upon the side of the American, although the violence and speed with which he has fought, falling no less heavily than his antagonist to the ground at every other round, have begun to show terrible and exhausting effects upon him. Now, at the commencement of the seventeenth round, there is a wave of doubt whether King may not hold himself well enough together to outlast Heenan; but this idea is abandoned when, at the close, he falls with such a dreadful dead weight that even while the dull, heavy sound is still in every ear, a cry arises that "the fight is over," and "King can't come to time!" Upon this the partial rule to which the spectators have been subject is swept away. They break past their boundaries, trampling over the legs and bodies of quieter or less active witnesses, and sway backward and forward in masses, close upon the ropes, hungry for a sight of the defeated man. No efforts of the ring-keepers can restore the order. The ring is intact, but visible only to those bruisers who have forced their way to the front, and whose closely-wedged bodies shut out the view from all others. But it is presently evident that the heraldings of King's defeat were premature, for above the heads of all the bystanders, the two gigantic naked forms, urged forward by their seconds, are again seen to approach each other, and amid louder and more exultant cries the contest is renewed with unabated ferocity and keenness. It is declared—with what accuracy it is impossible at the moment to discover—that King has with difficulty been restored in time for the eighteenth round, and that Heenan, counting now upon an easy conquest, is becoming wildly incautious; and the event would seem to justify this statement, for, with a more cruel and resounding blow than any yet delivered, King's powerful fist falls full in the American's face, and, closing with him, he dashes him to the earth, almost insensible.

From this moment it is known and admitted that Heenan has lost the fight; and in the rounds immediately following, the superior endurance and youth of the Englishman enable him to pursue his success with tremendous rapidity. Hardly could the American appear upon his ground—where, it must be said, he presented himself with undying pluck to the end—before he was prostrated by King's furious blows, or crushed down in his all-powerful gripe. His face soon became a frightful spectacle, although far less hideous than at the close of his battle with Sayers. At last even the dull and opaque humanities of his friends were stirred, and, after another merciless round, in which the fading strength of the great gladiator was no longer capable of affording him a shadow of defence, he was, at the close of the twenty-fourth round, withdrawn reluctantly by his friends, though himself insensible. Thus the cruel contest ended, leaving for the moment little to choose between the condition either of victor or of vanquished.

Such was the end of the fight, after nearly forty minutes of hard, quick, desperate fighting, between two of the most powerful men that have probably ever entered the ring. It was fought out fairly and truly to the bitter end, neither man taking advantage of the other. No hand was laid upon them but that of their own seconds from the moment they both entered the ring until the American laid senseless, bruised, and beaten out of all semblance of the man who, in the pride of manhood and strength, had stood there only half an hour before.

There were great cheers as King won, to which for a few moments he was very deaf, for the pace had been very rapid, and, all-powerful as he was, the heavy falls had shaken his vitality, and the giant, who had strode into the ring an over-match for all, could scarcely close his fingers round the glass of water which was to keep him from fainting. Yet there must be a soul of goodness even in things evil, for the first really conscious thought that flitted through his mind was a wish to make friends with his late antagonist, and, so he said it, he lounged heavily through the crowd of his admirers to a little knot of curious lookers-on, amid whom what seemed the corpse of the redoubtable Heenan now lay.

Sayers was with him, and kept with him; but better advice was needed than any pugilist ought to be called upon to give, for Heenan, though not nearly so much punished as when he fought at Farnborough, was evidently much more injured.

He was pulseless at the wrists, and even over the heart the palpitation was fluttering, faint, and low. Yet he had not fainted.

It was the insensibility of exhaustion, the sheer want of vitality, though almost till he collapsed so suddenly he was supposed to be the winner. One man was trying to heave up his immense inanimate form, while another stripped the wet drawers, stained deep with his own blood, from the limbs of the stunned athlete. There was a dreadful significance in the way in which he was hauled about limb by limb, as stronger clothes were dragged over his unconscious form, like dressing a corpse. Yet no one seemed to mind much, for all were crowding round the victor, who, with very little signs of punishment about his face, came gaily up in the train back to town.

Heenan was left with his seconds on the field he had fought to win. No one seemed to think much of him—he was a beaten man, and among pugilists there is no mercy for the defeated. Fair or foul, there is as yet only one morality with them—success.

Still there are men alive who think they can revive the prize ring. It would be as easy to restore the sports of the arena.

Notes on Trade in New Orleans.

We have been favored with a week of clear and propitious weather, most encouraging for commercial pursuits and general trade. As to general results, the increase has not been to the extent looked for. The receipts of our two great staples have been on a very moderate scale. Counting up from noon of the 27th ult., to noon yesterday, we find we can only record 2,840 bales cotton and 2,840 hogsheads of sugar. This forms a very light basis for movements. True, exorbitant prices, as it were, are realized, but they are far from an equivalent to regular state or season of business.

The arrival of four packet steamships from New York, nine steamboats from St. Louis, with the usual number (for the times) of coast packets, with full cargoes of merchandise and produce, have imparted some degree of liveliness and bustle on the levee, from opposite the Triangle Building, First District, down to the United States Mint, Second District; beyond or outside these limits we may say dullness and stagnancy prevails supreme. All foreign trade going on is the loading of a French ship for Havre, while another is going in ballast for Havana, in search of business. Several small vessels are loading and up for Matamoras, and a steamer has been advertised for Vera Cruz.

This is about all the evidence of foreign trade the seven miles front of our landing and quay present to the general beholder. At the depot of the Pontchartrain railroad there is not a scintilla of business. At the Basin Carondelet, a few oyster luggers and an occasional schooner-load of wood greet the weekly looker-on. Not a bale of cotton has been landed there this season. At the Pontchartrain depot twenty-seven bales have been received the past few months. At the basin of the Canal Bank, or Upper Basin, cargoes of wood and charcoal, some few thousand feet of lumber, and a few shingles are all that is seen as representing a trade that was valued by hundreds of thousands of dollars monthly. The receipts of cotton for the last month at this point were only one hundred and nine bales.

At the depot of the Jefferson and Carrollton railroad all the business appears to be confined to the transportation of wood from the swamps below Carrollton. We are not aware of the arrivals of any vessels with produce at Lakeport. The revenues of these outlets and inlets are, of course, not sufficient to meet current expenditures.

On the grand boulevard canal there have appeared daily, under the auspicious weather, a fair throng, but nothing in comparison to former seasons at this time. The supplies of merchandise of every kind and description appear to be ample, and in many instances in excess of the demand or the wants of trade. The great thoroughfare, Carondelet, where sales of produce were counted up by hundreds of thousands of dollars daily, we may say hourly, is partially deserted.

On Poydras, Tchoupitoulas, and New Levee streets there is some trade going on, confined in transactions in breadstuffs and provisions for city consumption, and the light demand for the coast on the Mississippi river. The great Levee offers nothing for comment. The repairs in the way of filling up and placing the wharves in order are confined to the First and Second Districts. The space of ground called the batture from Julia street down to Toulouse street is tolerably well occupied by hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses; but there is ample space for many more receipts of both sugar and molasses, with a few thousand bales of cotton thrown in to fill up the ample space of advantages which our grand Levee offers to the planting, commercial, shipping, and all interests connected with the trade of our city. We hope on, hope ever for a change, similar to the times that we had years past.—*Picayune.*

LAST WEEK, as the 6.50 train from Schenectady for Troy was passing the roadway a few rods west of the Aqueduct, a drunken German, with a horse and sleigh, attempted to cross the track. The cutter was struck by the locomotive and nearly demolished, while the horse started off at a furious gallop. The train was stopped, and, on examination, the man was found snugly ensconced upon the plow on the forward part of the locomotive, with only a few scratches upon his head, and considerably sobered. The concussion with the sleigh had thrown him upon the cow-catcher. He rolled upon the plow, and thus escaped death.

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Daily Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

GOOD WORKS.

The people of Boston and Cincinnati are doing a good work for the cause in the way of fairs for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. This great organization, which merely sprang from the desire of a few benevolent men to exercise a care over the health of the army, has developed and extended, so that now its influence is felt in every camp and hospital. It has organized the system of benevolence that has made the name of Florence Nightingale immortal, for it has sent men and women animated by the same spirit and charged with the same mission into every army. The good that has thus been done—the lives that have been preserved—the comfort that has been everywhere spread, and the money that has been saved to the Government can never be known. In its silent, steady, patient, unostentatious way it has been doing these good works, and with no reward but the blessings of grateful hearts.

In the East and the West the people have taken steps to give more money to the men who have shown what good can be done to the soldier by kindness and energy. In Cincinnati and Boston great fairs are progressing. We read the newspaper accounts of these demonstrations and displays, and find it difficult to believe that the narrative is the mere detail of a local reporter. There is a profusion, a prodigality, a rivalry in charity that we have not seen since the war began. The fair in Boston, we are told, will raise a hundred thousand dollars, and it is not too much to suppose that the fair in Cincinnati will double that sum. All classes have contributed—churches, religious societies, associations, schools, workingmen, scholars, poets, and statesmen. Towns and villages nestle around particular tables—counties and wards become rivals. The *Gazette*, speaking of the display in Cincinnati on Christmas eve, says that contributions were coming in, that the interest was increasing, and added, in large type, the invocation, "Let every man do his duty." We run down the list and find among the display pieces of ingenious mechanism—cotton from Jeff. Davis' plantation, a cane cut from the tree under which Gen. Grant and Gen. Pemberton arranged the terms of surrender, pieces of Plymouth Rock, rebel flags, a tea pot of Gen. Washington, a bull from Pope Leo, and sand from the desert of Sahara. This is but a small item in the great fair at Cincinnati, and an example of the fair in Boston.

While the East and the West are doing these things, it would be wrong for the people of the capital to be idle. We are glad to see that such is not the case, and that the ladies of Washington are taking steps to aid the cause by raising money in this way. Washington cannot be expected to do as much as Cincinnati or Boston, for it is not a large city; but a great deal can be done. These deeds of love and sympathy will always be blessed, and the ladies of this city can have no higher mission. Let their enterprise be sustained with enthusiasm and energy. In good works Washington should not be behind her sister cities.

NATIONAL HIEROGLYPHS.

When the Egyptian symbols awoke to eloquent speech under the wonderful and searching analysis of Champollion, the enlightened world stood dumb with wonder. It recalled the learned and diligent seeker after truth from the fields of speculation and conjecture, and bade him contemplate an age when the tongue of history was dual, and represented in the painter's brush and the sculptor's chisel. Through Champollion, sages of modern time heard the speech, and beheld the genius of that Egypt which gave civilization to Greece; which builded Cheops and Cephrenes, and conceived the great monuments of the Thebaid; which found itself equal to the grand achievements of Karnac, whose magnificence, even in ruin, palsies human powers of description, and which recorded the sum of her wondrous progress in that masterpiece, the Temple of the Luxor.

The symbolic history of Egypt is a perpetual teaching to the nations of this time. It is an exhortation to build well, and to adorn with care and design. The fable of the speaking Memnon should more than excite to wonder. It appeals to our highest idea of the fit and the appropriate. It counsels us of the New World to set up no dumb statues of marble to testify against us when we shall be ashes. It enjoins us to write the record of aimless and objectless deeds upon the sand.

How has this nation heeded the Egyptian oracle? And what shall be the speech of our hieroglyphs when we shall have perished under the pitiless harrow of time, and the analyst of that far-off age shall give them tongues? When the merely ornamental and superfluous shall have perished, it may be doubted if any nation can better afford to rely upon the judgment and justice of a wiser and greater future. As yet, our monuments are not many; few are dumb, but rather prophets, prophesying of history consecutive in granite and in marble.

Whether we contemplate the Capitol from its approaches, with regard to its magnitude, style, and proportion; its adornments and belongings, beginning with the beautiful monoliths with their elaborate capitals, which stud the portico of the eastern front of the northern wing; pausing to admire the masterly work of Crawford which adorns the pediment; and passing thence to the stately main entrance, and upward to the majestic dome—that masterly union of strength, and grace, and beauty—or whether we descend into its crypt, that labyrinth of semi-night, and upward into the basement corridors, which are becoming galleries of art; and thence, by staircases of marble, viewing the triumphs of educated labor as we pass, to the attic story—it matters not; for we comprehend the Capitol only to find it suggestive of national grandeur and power. We feel that the American mind has wrought itself into the very foundation and superstructure, as American genius has graved the epic of civilization in marble, and symbolized the continent in bronze.

Nevertheless, we are reminded on every hand of the catholicity of art. We are a nation representing many peoples. How appropriate, then, that the genius of many nations should be invited to write its autograph upon the walls and throughout the grand building. The basreliefs in the rotunda, the great folding-doors of bronze opposite the main entrance to the Hall of Representatives, and the great wall picture by Leutzé—these are masterpieces of the genius and culture of the Old World. In the bronze doors the artist has concentrated the essence of many folios. We stand before them and are transported across the intervening ages to that of ancient fable; to the storied age when the Greek philosopher dreamed of Atlantis of the Western Sea; to a later time, when love of dominion and love of gold prompted adventurous souls to double capes of storm and guide their frail ships westward, over unknown seas; to the still more adventurous age, when the visionary Genoese invoked the cupidity of monarchs to aid his ships on the path to empire; thence to his return with tidings of a new world, which sounded like romance. There, too, we shall read the story of base ingratitude—the great discoverer returning in chains, a victim of the very cupidity he had invoked.

Of the other public structures proper, the Patent Office stands alone in the solitude of incongruity. Classic and cold, simple and severe, it stands a monument to American affectation. Incongruous and affected, because the American people are neither classic, cold, simple, or severe. Judging by that alone, the antiquarian of the future will falsely estimate us; but he will see it in the midst of other and more characteristic ruins; and returning to that of which it is a copy, he will mark it as an outgrowth of what may become a blessing or remain a vice. He will find it difficult to reconcile its taciturnity with the undisguised levity of its neighbor opposite.

Space will not permit of a reference to the national hieroglyphs scattered abroad over the constituent States. With few exceptions, like the feeble reproduction of the Pantheon and the temples of Greece, they present a marked individuality. As we get older we shall copy less and originate more; or perhaps become eclectic—blending the excellencies of the past in one grand and harmonious whole.

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, in the course of a review of Mr. Mitchell's new book, "My Farm of Edgewood," raises the question whether that gifted author might not have more profitably employed his time during the last ten years "in creating thoughts than in improving land;" and the reviewer volunteers the remark that "the talent exercised upon the farm, in a financial point of view, was more or less wasted." We are not so sure of that. Even in the matter of dollars and cents it is not proved, nor is it capable of proof, that, taking the aggregate of ten years, the pecuniary profits of a well-managed farm would not equal those of purely literary labor, especially if physician's bills and kindred contingencies are to be taken into the account. We comment upon the reviewer's remarks, however, for another reason. Every man has his personal rights with which neither the press nor the public has any right to interfere, and from even commenting upon which both are excluded by the rules of good breeding and the mutual obligations of social intercourse. If Mr. Mitchell or any other gentleman chooses to abandon temporarily or permanently one pursuit for another, it is his right to make the change and follow the new avocation without any strictures from the press, or any criticism by public opinion. It may be that the gentleman prefers the *otium cum dignitate* of rural life to the ceaseless straining and competition of literary labor, and it is his unquestionable right to carry out such preference. He may find in experimental agriculture, in the bodily health and animal spirits which result from outdoor exercise, in the solution of problems which his rustic neighbors never dream of solving, in the many and pure pleasures which familiarity with natural science supplies, a truer happiness and a greater wealth than city life, with all its literary and intellectual pleasures superadded, can yield. What then? Simply because his literary labors and his past publications have delighted the public, is he, therefore, under any obligation to denude himself of his personal rights, as a citizen, to crucify his cherished hopes and ambitions? Is he, because he has well served the public, therefore to be the public's slave? Are the community, or the press that represents the community, at liberty to say to him, "Sir, your works have afforded us sincere pleasure, and therefore you must confine yourself to your profession as an author. Because we appreciate you in that capacity, we shall object to your exercising your talents in any other." Now if the public have bought such a man's books, it is because they found the pleasure of reading them more than counterbalance the price paid for them. The obliged party is the community, not the author; for it remains doubtful whether, everything considered, the author is really repaid for the labor he has performed. The book is there, a compact volume, the cost of which—printing, paper, binding—can be as accurately ascertained as the cost of any other article offered for sale—a yard of cloth, a wagon, or a brick building. But who can set a price upon the years of reading, study, and observation, the research of libraries, and among antiquated volumes, the hours of penmanship, &c., which are the prerequisites of the production of a book that shall command the respect and patronage of the reading community?

Moreover, the public and the press take no exception when an unsuccessful author exercises his personal rights, and devotes himself to some more profitable, though less congenial, avocation. As such assertion of his undoubted prerogative does not interfere with their pleasure or rob them of any gratification, no objection is interposed. Yet the right exercised is just the same, in either case. So then interference with its exercise is simply an act of despotism on the part of the community or the press—the erection of public opinion into censorship over private judgment. If Mr. Mitchell can find himself happier at his "Farm of Edgewood" than in his library or study; if thereby he secures that enjoyment of life which, after all, is the true riches, let him retire to his farm, and find his real and satisfying pleasures in tilling and improving it, and in the noble duty of instructing others how to make farming profitable as well as pleasant; and let him or any other man do this without being criticised and partially condemned. The rather let him be followed by benedictions for the gratification he has already afforded the public, and with hearty benisons for his success. Personal rights are sacred things, and the invasion of them is always the first step in the establishment of social or political despotism. To deny to any man, even by the faintest implication, the right to pursue any lawful occupation, is exactly the same degree of social tyranny as to insist that he shall pursue some particular one only, which would be a despotism that any man of independence would promptly resent; for it would be equivalent to saying that his thoughts shall flow only in one channel. If this principle be countenanced in literary and social life, it will soon assert itself in political life also, and our boasted political freedom would be at an end.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

It is a good sign for the Federal capital that both its older and younger citizens are turning their attention to mental improvement and intellectual exercises. There never has been any danger that Americans, generally, would addict themselves to those coarser animal pursuits which so largely prevail in England, and are there fostered and encouraged even by men of high social rank and aristocratic birth. The prize fight is so decidedly an institution of that country that even the growth and refinement of civilization cannot banish it. And yet it is a merely animal, a purely and disgustingly brutal, exhibition. Nay, the very brutes never engage in other than offensive or defensive conflicts. Such displays are not congenial to the American people. What examples we have had of them, were imported. Our people's tastes rise above them. We are, it is true, fond of amusements, but they must rise much above these grosser indulgences. We affect far more the billiard saloon, the theatre, the concert, the opera, the lecture room, the debating and the literary club. In the latter class of provision for the entertainment of young people, this goodly city has heretofore been deficient. It would not be difficult to account for this; but, as the period of the dark ages has passed away in Washington, or is rapidly yielding to a brighter dispensation, we will not make representations that might even yet offend the sensibilities of some. Suffice it to say that a change has been inaugurated, and that a still higher order of recreations has been introduced. Two enterprising associations are engaged in supplying our citizens with lectures, and so far they have been well sustained. Then we have the Metropolitan Club, where the man of intellect and scholarship may profitably spend some of his evening hours. Still, when the lecture season is over, a large class of our young men—the middle classes of our male citizens—will be at a loss for healthful evening amusement; something more easily attainable, because less costly, than the theatre or the concert. For these it is eminently desirable that literary associations and debating societies should be formed; the terms of admission to which, while they are sufficient to make the institution valued and to protect it from being hampered with improper persons, shall yet form no serious tax upon the incomes of young men. In a city like Washington, with its present and prospective population, there ought to be two or three of such organizations. We cannot doubt that if they were established, and were conducted with prudence and judgment, they would not only keep many young men from worse places, but would foster and develop much latent talent.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT AND ITS SOLDIERS.

It was briefly mentioned in yesterday's CHRONICLE (for we had no room even for the bill referred to) that a measure had been introduced into the rebel Congress repudiating the Government's contract with its army and pressing all its soldiers into permanent or perpetual service. The following is the text of the bill, which has been referred to the military committee, and it is understood that its passage will be recommended:

"A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN SERVICE ALL TROOPS NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all musicians, privates, and non-commissioned officers now in the armies of the Confederate States by virtue of volunteering, enlistment, or conscription into the military service of the Confederate States, *be, and the same are hereby, retained in said service for and during the existing war with the United States*, and no longer.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all troops so retained in service shall continue to serve in the companies, battalions, squadrons, batteries and regiments in which they now are, until transferred, detailed, exempted, or discharged in accordance with existing laws and regulations, or such laws and regulations as may hereafter be passed and adopted with reference to transfers, details, exemptions, or discharges in the armies of the Confederacy."

Of course, the Opposition journals that sympathize with rebellion will see nothing in this measure to censure or condemn. Probably they will justify it if they do not applaud it. But every candid man will see in it an act of tyranny, we believe, without a parallel in the records of history. The conscription act of the North, or even the immeasurably more stringent one of the South, bears not the remotest comparison with it. All these men voluntarily enlisted for a specified time, with full faith that the Government would abide by its contract with them, and release them when their term of service expired. Instead of this, they are to be forcibly held for the indefinite time of "the existing war with the United States." What a universal howl there would have been from the Opposition press, had the Federal authorities, even in the remotest degree, intimated any such purpose with respect to the soldiers of the Union army. And well might this have been, for it is a despotism that no other rulers or legislators ever ventured upon. All European nations have been scrupulous in keeping faith with their troops, rightly estimating that unless they did so, they could not rely upon them in the battle-field or the campaign. This culmination of unprincipled treachery is but the fruit of the principle that lies at the foundation of the rebellion, but it shows conclusively that the resources of the rebellion, in regard to men, have been drained until they will yield no more supplies. They can only keep an army in the field by force and perfidy. The world will interpret, and rightly, the passage of such a despotic measure.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD DISTRICT.—John Quincy Adams, with that prophetic sagacity which so distinguished him, strongly opposed the policy of ceding back to Virginia that portion of the District of Columbia on the other side of the Potomac. He declared that there were those who heard him, who would rue the day the fatal step was taken, and that the restoration of the territory to the National authorities would be clamorously demanded. The events of this war have demonstrated the wisdom of "the old man eloquent," and men are earnestly canvassing the project of converting his prophecy into fact.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—Recently, during an afternoon, a young lady, the daughter of a well-known citizen residing up town, was shopping on Third avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. One of her hands was ungloved, and she wore a very valuable diamond ring, which fact the sequel will show is pertinent to the story. After visiting several stores, the lady walked to Forty-ninth street, passing through it towards the Sixth avenue. When between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, she was checked by a pull on her cloak, and accosted by a young and genteelly-dressed man, who said, pointing to her hand: "I'll take that ring you have on, and your money, and watch, if you have one." The lady was, naturally enough, startled and alarmed, and quickened her pace, the villain following and renewing his demand.

She told him to leave her, or that he would be delivered to a policeman, when he tauntingly responded, "Ho, ho! there is no policeman in sight." The lady hurried on, and he still pursued, reiterating his order for the valuables. On the lady reaching and turning into Sixth avenue, the thief, deterred by the number of people then met, fled. He evidently had seen the lady on the Third avenue, had noted the ring and laid in wait to follow and rob her. The block selected was just the one for his purposes—there are few houses on it, and few passers through. The lady anxiously looked for the appearance of a gentleman during the ruffianly following, from whom she could claim protection, but not one, unfortunately, was on the street, and but two persons, both old ladies, were met. The self-possession of the intended victim was most commendable. This act is about as bold a one as has been recorded; it was perpetrated in broad daylight, in a thoroughfare. Ladies are, by the story of it, cautioned against similar ones, and forewarned to exhibit similar courage and self-possession to that displayed by the young lady in question.

THE Harrisburg (Pa.) *Union* mentions the death of a centenarian: "Mrs. Christiana Crain, widow of Benjamin Crain, died in Carlisle on Monday last, at the advanced age of almost one hundred and one years. She would have completed her one hundred and first year on Christmas day, and was, most probably, the oldest resident of Cumberland county. She was born in the reign of George II., when our State was but an appendage of the British crown, and at the outbreak of the American Revolution she was quite a young woman. She was also living to hear of the terrible scenes of the French Revolution, and, in the war of 1812, was a sedate matron. During her long life Mrs. Crain enjoyed excellent health. Although she had but one child, her descendants, in the third, fourth, and fifth generations, are very numerous, numbering eighty-one, as follows: One daughter, ten grandchildren, fifty-one great grandchildren, nineteen great great grandchildren. Of these sixty-three are yet living and eighteen are dead."

A BUSINESS AS WELL AS FIGHTING COLONEL.—Colonel Williams, commanding at Roseville, Arkansas, has secured for the Government, baled and in process of ginning, some two hundred bales of rebel cotton; and has, within reach of camp, one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and is gathering one thousand bushels per day. He can put up, if salt can be procured, two hundred thousand pounds of pork. All of this is being done by one regiment, with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills and hunting bushwhackers generally, several of whom have been captured.

CALVIN SAXTON CONVICTED.—In the case of the People vs. Luther Calvin Saxton, on trial at Rochester for two or three weeks past in the County Court, the jury have rendered a verdict of guilty. Saxton is to be sentenced on Tuesday next. He was charged with having defrauded Oristarchus Champion out of $100,000 by false representations, inducing him to go into a mammoth Union Book Company. Saxton, who is a lawyer, managed his own case with considerable shrewdness.

THE latest novelty is a new-fashioned tea or coffee cup, contrived for the benefit of gentlemen with heavy mustachios. It is provided with a neat band over the top, or a piece with a cup itself, on which the luxuriant mustache rests, while the mouth, at the same time, finds itself conveniently situated with reference to an aperture large enough to allow free egress for the fluid within.

A PRINTER IN LUCK.—The Boston *Transcript* says a journeyman printer, employed on a daily newspaper in that city, has received information that a legacy of £1,500 is awaiting his acceptance, and that there is more to come.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, is said to be growing more rapidly than any town in the West. It now has a population of between fifteen and twenty thousand.

THE people of Portland talk about celebrating the first of January as an emancipation jubilee.

AMONG the novelties of trade is the receipt of tobacco in the New Orleans market from Connecticut.

Denmark and the Holstein Quarrel.

The *Asia's* mail brings some interesting news of the progress of the quarrel over the Holstein affair. The Danish Parliament, on the 7th instant, unanimously passed bills for placing the army on a war footing, and for strengthening the navy. The estates of the Duchy of Lauenburg were convened at Ratzeburg on the 4th instant, and passed a unanimous resolution to support inviolate the bonds that unite the Duchy to Denmark, and to recognize King Christian IX. as Duke of Lauenburg, thereby confirming the law of 1853 for regulating the succession in the Danish monarchy.

A letter from Schleswig says that the fortifications of Dannevirke are now almost completed. The part which is intended to protect the position against an attack from the south is mounted with two hundred guns.

The *Indépendance*, of Brussels, urges the King of Denmark to make further concessions to Germany by suspending provisionally the new constitution uniting Schleswig to the kingdom—a constitution which, moreover, does not come actually into force until the 1st of January.

The Prussian Finance Minister had laid before the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing a loan of twelve million thalers, to meet the expenses of the extraordinary measures required by the present state of things in the Danish Duchies.

Meanwhile the King of Denmark has ordered a strong squadron to be fitted out and to assemble at Kiel. Two line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and five steam corvettes have already proceeded to that port, where they will wait for other vessels which are speedily to join them.

A dispatch dated at Copenhagen on the 11th instant, says that Sweden has withdrawn from the alliance with Denmark. The reason put forward, according to the *Dagbladet*, is that, as the quarrel now pending between Denmark and Germany concerns the London treaty of 1852, Sweden cannot separate herself from the other Powers who signed the treaty. In a speech delivered by the King of Sweden on the 8th instant, however, he said:

"Our interests are not yet immediately threatened, but they are connected with the maintenance of peace and the rights of nations in Europe. The Swedish nation feels deep sympathy and sorrow for the dangers which impend over the King and people of Denmark."

The News of Grant's Victory in England.

The news of General Grant's victory has reached England, and is made the subject of various comment in the London journals. The *Morning Star* calls the battle "the Waterloo of the South," and adds:

"It is very doubtful whether the discomfited forces of that unlucky and unpopular commander, Bragg, can be induced to make another stand. An officer who does not know what to do with a victory when, by chance, he has won it—who loses by inaction those days and weeks which his adversary employs in gaining strength—who is obliged to renounce a most advantageous position, and yet is unable to retire from it without incurring defeat—an officer whose whole career seems to have been one rather of terror to his own soldiers than to the enemy—is not the man to retrieve so terrible a disaster as that just sustained."

The *Times* styles General Grant "the most active and successful commander whom the Federals possess, whose presence has turned the fortunes of the campaign," but comforts its Secessionist friends with some explanations of the cause of Bragg's defeat:

"If the Southern army has suffered by the continuance in command of an inefficient general, the Confederate Government will have supported its nominee at a very great cost. The Southern soldiers are described as demoralized and possessed by a perfect panic, and, though this may be only the exaggerated style current in the country, it may be well conceived that a retreat under a discredited general after a disastrous battle is not likely to have been conducted with the good order which allows defeats to be remedied. But, whatever may be said of the Confederate commander, or whatever explanation may be given of the details of this battle, we think the true explanation of the campaign is to be found in the weakness of the Southern army. This has been the fatal disadvantage of the Confederates all the way through the war, and they probably suffer from it now more than ever."

The *Times*, however, remarks in addition to these explanations:

"We have little doubt that the main cause of the retreat of General Bragg from the position where he had done so much, and was expected to do more, has been the belief that at present he is not in a condition to oppose the powerful levies which have been placed under the command of General Grant."

The *Morning Herald*, the bitter enemy of our Government, is "not without hope that the disaster to Bragg may not prove irretrievable," but adds:

"Friendly as we are to the Confederate cause, we are still prepared to look the very worst in the face, and that worst something far beyond anything that has yet befallen."

The *Examiner*, which has been strongly Secessionist, says that the defeat of Bragg is not decisive, but nearer to the decisive than any reverse of the fortune of war that has yet occurred.

SOME chambermaid writing to New York, gives an account of the flannel petticoats, the shoulders, the diamonds and personal appearance of the Countess of Hatzfeldt. She owns more oriental shawls than any woman in Europe and more jewels, and is about to give half of them to her daughter-in-law. One of her morning dresses is a Turkish fabric of silk and pure gold; its pattern, small palm leaves enclosed in stripes. The dress is so heavy and thick that it will literally "stand alone." The undersleeves and trimming about the neck are of gold lace, and it is negligently fastened at the waist by a golden cord and tassel. Another morning robe is of black material, resembling moire antique, with plain stripes of gold enwoven. It is mentioned that the Countess's special abhorrence is an embroidered skirt, and her newest dinner dress is a violet velvet ornamented with gold.

ENLISTMENTS IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield, Ill., *State Journal* says that the good effects of the recent order of Provost Marshal General Fry, making every citizen a recruiting agent, and offering him an inducement to labor in that vocation with zeal and vigor, are already making themselves manifest. A new impulse has already been given to volunteering, which is likely to continue, with added strength, until the time for the draft arrives. The number of recruits sworn in in Springfield on Tuesday last was one hundred and thirty. In addition to this there was great activity among all classes in seeking out recruits. As soon as Col. Fry's order becomes generally known throughout the country, recruits will be found flocking in crowds from all quarters to the various recruiting stations.

OF ONE MIND.—A gentleman from Tennessee, recently in Boston, Dr. Bowen, has travelled lately "nearly everywhere," he avers, in a letter printed in the Nashville *Union*, "in the States North and East of the Ohio," and says he has "seen and conversed with all classes and grades of society, the philosopher and poet, the statesman, merchant, banker, manufacturer and operator, as well as farmer. In a word, men of all professions and employments." The first thing that impressed him was the wonderful prosperity and order he saw; and his next impression was the fact of "the union of all classes and opinions in the determination to support the Government in putting down entirely, and once for all, the existing rebellion."

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—Last advices from Italy state that intelligence had been received at Genoa of the loss of the Genoese ship Sicilia, with nearly half of those on board. The Sicilia, a vessel of one thousand tons burthen, left Genoa on the 15th of November for South America, and on the night of the 26th ult., was shipwrecked off Cape Verde, on a low island coast known as Boaverra. Of the one hundred and sixty persons—seamen and passengers—on board, seventy-four, almost all women and children, perished.

THE Portland *Argus* says: An infant child was placed in a band-box by an inhuman mother and left upon the door-step of one of our citizens. A boy, "indifferently honest," passing by concluded he would "confiscate" said band-box. He seized and conveyed it home, but great was his horror when he discovered its contents. The "waif" is alive and kicking, and has been conveyed to the almshouse. It was fortunate that this covetous urchin happened along, otherwise the little joker might have frozen. "How poor an instrument may do a noble deed."

ODD JUXTAPOSITION.—The Portland *Advertiser* says that a business firm in Bath is known by the name of Frost & Sparks. The Portsmouth *Chronicle* thinks they ought to be able to "blow hot or cold." "We have a firm in this city," says the Maine *Farmer*, "by the name of Cross & Gay, the members of which, although both of them good-natured fellows enough, perhaps in their dealings with their customers, find it expedient to alternate, in the language of the poet:

'From grave to gay, from lively to severe.'"

THE ladies of Cincinnati presented General Rosecrans with a splendid tea-set on Wednesday evening last. The address of the ladies was read by Professor Murdock. The response of the General was brief. Of soldiers he said: "It is true that the private is glad to have a captain, and the captain to have a colonel; but if they lose the one or the other, they fight right on notwithstanding."

THE Princess of Wales recently drove through the town of Windsor in a pony phaeton, with her beautiful pair of greys, without being recognised, having no outriders. The *Court Journal* says her Royal Highness is a splendid whip, and drove by the cabs which were leaving the railway station at the time in capital style.

SKATING IN NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* says that the condition of the skating ponds in New York is rarely so good as it was on Christmas day. The clear, cold weather of the previous three days cemented the ice into a hard and compact mass, and at least a hundred thousand skaters were out during the day and evening.

A PAPER BLOCKADE!—Jeff. Davis calls the blockade of the Atlantic coast a paper one, and yet that "paper blockade" *has captured one thousand and forty-five blockade-runners*, of which 547 were schooners, 170 steamers, 131 sloops, 30 brigs, 25 barks, 15 ships, and 117 smaller craft. Comment is unnecessary.

IT is actually chronicled in an English paper that Princess Mary of Cambridge and Lady Geraldine Somerset recently swam seven times round the bath at Brighton without stopping.

WE understand that Sir William Armstrong is making a 1000-pounder gun for the English Government, the cost of which will be probably about £10,000.

SWEET POTATOES.—New Jersey raised this year 1,634,832 bushels of sweet potatoes. This is said to exceed all other States combined, their aggregate crop being 1,171,825 bushels.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

FIFTEEN MEN WOUNDED.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Dec. 27, 1863.

Last night, at about 6 o'clock, the second P. M. train from Brandy Station ran off the embankment at Bristow Station, destroying several yards of the track, the locomotive, and four cars, besides killing four men, and wounding fifteen.

At the time of the accident, the train was moving at the rate of at least 20 miles an hour.

At Bristow Station, where there is a switch, the track is in bad condition. Within eighty yards of the scene of the accident is a bridge of considerable size, which must have given way had the train proceeded farther, thus rendering certain the loss of at least one hundred lives.

It is stated as the cause of the catastrophe, that the switch having become unmovable further than to a certain point, the person whose duty it was to change it ran up the track towards the coming train and attempted to stop it; *but being unprovided with either lantern or torch*, his efforts were fruitless.

The frequent occurrence of accidents on this military railroad is beginning to attract the notice of the authorities. The trains are carried at too great a speed over the road, which is in poor condition, and, seemingly, not often inspected. On starting from Rappahannock Station, a car in the *same train* was thrown from the track, and demolished,—the passengers merely escaping death from the fact that there were people on the side-roads to signal the engineer. In this case, as in the more fatal one which succeeded, there was a bridge within a few yards of the place where the accident occurred.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Charles F. Robinson, citizen of Philadelphia, and formerly a lieutenant in the 121st Penna. volunteers.

Henry Young, company G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.

—— Broad, company H, 9th Penna. Reserves.

One man unknown.

WOUNDED.

James McCaban, engineer, face.

Thomas Ford, company D, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, arm.

Charles Leonardt, company A, 5th New York, slightly.

Gillies Dunlap, company E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, leg.

Joseph W. Shaw, company H, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, head, slight.

William Cutler, company B, 5th Reserves, ankle.

Orville Minor, company K, 11th Reserves, head and ankle.

Nathaniel Dickey, company D, 10th Res., arm.

Charles Horn, company D, 10th Reserves, arm.

Samuel Cook, company D, 10th Res., both knees.

James McPeck, company D, 10th Reserves, ankle.

William McWilliams, company D, 10th Reserves, hip and ankle.

Elias Page, company D, 5th Reserves, hip.

William B. Austin, company D, 12th Res., back.

William Welzel, company H, 12th Res., slightly.

The wounded men were at once removed to the hospital of the 2d Division, 5th Corps, under the charge of Dr. Phillips, who, assisted by Dr. Grim, of the 12th Reserves, gave them every attention their cases demanded. They were all doing well this morning.

The track was repaired during the night, and trains are now running as usual.

Had this accident occurred two hours before, the loss of life would have been fearful.

Common humanity demands an investigation of the daily accidents on this road, and the prompt punishment of those by whose negligence they are caused.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

NEWS DIRECT TO THE 24th INSTANT.

Indications of an Important Army Expedition.

ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

GENERAL SEYMOUR IN COMMAND.

PROMPT MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

BUT LITTLE FIRING IN THE HARBOR.

The Ironsides and Monitors at Anchor

No Signs of Active Naval Operations.

BOSTON, December 27.—The *Traveller* has a letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated 22d instant, which says an expedition is about starting, all in a hurry. No one knows its destination, but the fact that it is to be commanded by Gen. Seymour indicates its importance, for he is a fighting man. The order to strike tents was given at 6 o'clock, and ten o'clock the troops were on the march.

Second Dispatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 27.—The United States steamship Massachusetts arrived this morning in fifty-four hours from Charleston bar.

She brings two hundred and forty discharged men, forty-four sick, and sixteen rebel prisoners, captured on board the rebel steamer Chatham.

The Massachusetts has on board a portion of the rebel obstructions from Charleston harbor, to be forwarded to Washington by Admiral Dahlgren.

Third Dispatch.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, December 24.—No event of importance has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. There has been but little firing between the land batteries for the last few days. The Ironsides and the monitors are all lying safe at anchorage. No present prospect of active operations.

LETTER FROM PANAMA.

Invasion of Colombia—Barrios' Escape—Ill-feeling Engendered—Guatemala Threatened—Cotton Raising in Nicaragua, &c.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A letter from Panama to the *Times* states that the town of Tumaco, in Cauca, has been captured by Ecuadorians, who are invading Colombia under Flores. The Colombians, under Mosquera, are concentrating to resist Flores.

Considerable ill-feeling has been exhibited towards American Minister Partridge and Consul Livingston for aiding General Barrios' escape, but the presence of the gunboat Saginaw prevented any demonstrations.

Carrera, with his army, has left Salvador to invade Guatemala.

Cotton was being considerably cultivated in Nicaragua.

A road from San Jose to the Atlantic ocean has been authorized by the Costa Rican Congress, which also voted ten thousand dollars to their Minister at Washington. The coffee crop in Costa Rica will be heavy this year.

FROM MEXICO.

The Death of Comonfort—A French Division Defeated.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A New Orleans letter in the *Herald* contains the intelligence from Mexico that General Comonfort was killed on the 13th of November, Diaz being appointed his successor. A French division of troops had been outflanked after leaving the City of Mexico on an expedition, and were retreating back to the city.

Searching Steamers—Seizure of Arms.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The United States Marshal yesterday found quite a number of revolvers among the passengers on the steamer Morning Star, all of which were taken away and given in charge of the purser. A number of roughs offered large inducements for passage, provided they would be taken on board after the steamer had passed the guard-ship.

Assault on John Morrissey.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A desperate assault was made last night by Andy Sheehan upon John Morrissey, but the latter severely punished the former. Both were arrested by a diminutive, but plucky police officer, and placed in the Tombs.

General Corcoran's Funeral.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The funeral of General Corcoran took place to-day. The remains were escorted to the grave by the 22d and 69th infantry, 4th artillery, the Common Council, several societies, and many military officers.

THE BATTLE OF BAYOU COTEAU.

An Army Correspondent's View of It.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Mr. Gatchell, the *Herald's* war correspondent, captured at the fight at Bayou Coteau, Louisiana, states there were six hundred privates and twenty-four officers captured with him. He states that the disaster was owing to the bad conduct of General Washburne, and the gallantry of General Burbridge alone saved the whole corps from capture.

Distinguished Arrival.

NEW YORK December 27.—Arrived, steamship Atlantic, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst. Among her passengers are ex-President Barrios and wife, of San Salvador.

The Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

The Beaufort, South Carolina, *Free South*, 19th inst., says:

Major Sturgis is now at Morris Island as agent, appointed by Governor Andrew to pay the soldiers of our 54th and 55th regiments the sums due them for the difference between their pay and that of white soldiers. The whole amount due, including arrearages, is about seventy thousand dollars. Of this they have made allotments to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, having forty thousand dollars due them, which amount he carries to them.

A letter to a New York paper says the "colored regiments from Massachusetts have refused the pay proffered by the United States paymasters of ten dollars a month, subject to a deduction of three dollars a month for clothing. They claim that they were enlisted as soldiers, and that the pay of soldiers is thirteen dollars a month; that they are not 'laborers in the military service of the United States;' and that to accept ten dollars a month would be to acknowledge for themselves that grade. They further state that they are the soldiers of the United States and not of Massachusetts, and therefore refuse to receive the three dollars a month offered by that State."

Radicalism in New Orleans.

A convention of the Union associations in Louisiana was held at New Orleans on the 16th instant, for the purpose of electing representatives from that State to the convention of the friends of freedom to be held at Louisville on the 8th of January. Twenty-two associations were represented, one delegation consisting of colored freedmen. The convention was opened with prayer by a colored minister—a remarkable sign of progress. The *Era* says:

The members of the convention were of the very highest standing in this community, and of acknowledged abilities; in fact, a more talented body of men could not have been selected. Some of the most renowned lawyers of the State took an active part in the proceedings, and, besides the bench and the bar, able representatives of nearly every other profession and branch of business were in attendance.

The spirit of the convention was earnest and emphatic. Mr. Durant, a distinguished lawyer of the city, was chairman. In an editorial article the *Era* says:

If any doubt the purpose of the Union men of Louisiana to throw off forever the shackles of slavery, they should have witnessed the enthusiasm and unanimity of that convention; the prolonged and ever-renewed applause that greeted every expression of attachment to liberty. It would have convinced them that this is no child's play; that it is something more than a handful of unorganized and irresponsible fanatics that is feeling for the pillars of the temple of slavery, but that a well-organized, enlightened, and determined body of men have taken this great work in hand, pledged never to pause until it is fully accomplished.

This convention presents in strong light the wonderful revolution brought about by the rebellion. Before the war such a convention could not have assembled; the laws of the State would have made it an offence punishable with death for every one who should have participated in its proceedings, and the inexorable law of public sentiment would not have bided the slower process of legal forms, but would have executed vengeance upon every man who should have entered the door of such a gathering, and covered his name with execration and infamy. But that day has gone by forever, and a large and respectable convention has met in peace and security, under the protecting folds of the flag of the Union, to decree the death of the system which would have decreed their own, three years ago, had they dared to exercise the rights of freemen.

Preparations for the State election in Louisiana are going actively forward. The *Era* says:

The friends of the free State movement are coming forward very actively to register their names as voters under the call of the Governor. They not only go forward themselves, but urge their friends to do so. Meetings are held and discussions had almost nightly, by means of which the people are moving. All this work is done quietly but publicly, and already between three thousand and four thousand have put down their names as voters. Every day adds to the number, and it is probable that by the middle of January there will be eight thousand to nine thousand names registered, or the maximum of the legal vote of the city when most populous. Under the old system of registry there were some fourteen thousand names entered during a period of seven or eight years; yet we do not recollect but one election under that law at which more than ten thousand votes were polled.

Referring to the President's late proclamation, the *Era* says:

Under this proclamation an election can be called when a number of qualified voters are registered equal to one-tenth of the vote in 1860. The vote of Louisiana in 1860 was about 45,000; so that when 4,500 are registered we shall be entitled to an election. This certainly must inspire every free State man with hope and joy. It assures us a victory; it promises the speedy restoration of our State under a new constitution, or, at any rate, with the old constitution stripped of the hideous institution of slavery.

CONTRABAND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Philadelphia *Press*, alluding to the correspondence between the Confederates, and the outside world, by means of the blockade runners and the British naval steamers between Nassau and New York, says:

Certain measures have been adopted, which will tend to break up this correspondence. How the end is to be brought about, the public may not ascertain, until the forces brought to bear have been thoroughly tested, or the desired result attained. Suffice it at present, that the authorities have awakened to the necessity of some specific action in the matter—and it will be peculiarly appropriate for the disloyal to know that the business letters which they have been unsuspectingly mailing to their colleagues at Nassau and the South may, one of those days, be procured as evidence against them.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS EMIGRATING TO NEW YORK.—The *Eco d'Italia* of New York states that two celebrated brigands of South Italy, Giorgio Giacomo, of Sagliacozzo, and Guiseppe Gagliardi, of Catania, finding their way to Smyrna, attempted to take passage thence in a sailing vessel for New York. The captain of the ship, however, notified the Italian consul of the presence of the two brigands, and was instructed by him to convey them to Cagliari, on the island of Sardinia, where they were placed in the prisons of San Pancrazio. One of these brigands boasts of having committed nineteen murders. New York or any other city may well decline the honor of a visit from them.

PROHIBITORY LAW.—The subject of amending or repealing the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts is widely agitated. The Boston *Journal* says:

"When we assert that the 'Maine Liquor Law,' as it is sometimes called, is a complete failure in this State, that it has not been and cannot be practically enforced, except in the country towns, where a discretionary license law would be equally stringent, we simply affirm what every observing man has seen and can realize for himself. There never was so much liquor sold as at the present time. And it never has been more generally used, even in old times, when it was kept on the sideboard of almost every family."

ALEXANDER DUMAS *père*, has been offered by a Paris publisher 60,000f., down, and 10,000f. a year, if he will write a cookery book. The author of the "Trois Mousquetaires," however, hesitates. In his apology for refusing to emulate Mrs. Glass, M. Dumas quotes the following dictum of a *cuisinier* of Marseilles: "I consider a cook who invents a dish a much greater man than an astronomer who discovers a star; for as far as stars are concerned, there are as many as we shall ever consume, but a new dish is a new pleasure for every man who knows how to dine."

A BRITISH STEAMER BROUGHT TO BY UNITED STATES GUNBOATS.—The British steamer Corsica, from Nassau 21st, reports December 16th, when on the passage from New York to Nassau, when near Abaco, she was brought to by a United States cruiser, supposed to be the Rhode Island, and was detained one quarter of an hour. On the return passage, December 23d, latitude 32, longitude 76, was brought to by the United States gunboat Itasca, and detained half an hour. This shows that our cruisers are vigilant and active.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.—John Brougham has furnished Balfe with the libretto of his new opera, "Bianche de Nevers," and has written a new and original drama called "Might Gives Right." Guerrabella and Adelaide Phillips have been giving the Havanese a few nights of Italian opera at their Tacon.

NEW ENGLAND RECRUITS GOING WEST.—A detachment of three hundred and fifty men from New Hampshire were sent on Tuesday to the army of the Cumberland. New England is represented as well on Western as on Eastern battle-fields.

BISHOP SIMPSON having recently taken up his residence in Philadelphia, he was waited on last week by the Methodist clergymen of the city, who formally expressed their gratification at having the Bishop and his family among them.

Death of a Prominent Louisianian.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of Colonel Maunsel White, a prominent citizen of Louisiana. The *Era* says:

He came to New Orleans in 1800, while Louisiana was a province of France, from Ireland, and engaging in mercantile pursuits, soon laid the foundation of an immense fortune. After the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he took an active part in the political occurrences consequent upon the change of nationality.

It was Captain Maunsel White who, in company with another officer, counted the British dead on the bloody field of Chalmette, after the baffled foe had retired in dismay and defeat.

Mr. White took a prominent part in politics, having early allied himself to the Democratic party. He was repeatedly chosen to represent his district in the Legislature, and was one of the commissioners appointed on the erection of the new State House. In the Convention of 1852, which framed our present Constitution, he was a leading member, and he has ever been looked upon as a politician of ability and of the strictest integrity. A great lover of the Union, he was not carried away by the wild phantom of Secession, although, like all others, he was forced to bend to the storm.

As a planter and the owner of a large number of slaves, he was a model for humanity, and was idolized by his people.

Col. White raised an interesting family of daughters, one of whom married several years since with Mr. Carl Cohn, a second with the Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt, and a third with Dr. Ho Kennedy, editor of the *True Delta*.

Robert Small not Captured.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—The story about the capture of the negro pilot Robert Small by rebels at Charleston is untrue. A letter from a special correspondent of the *American* says that he was still acting as a pilot in the fleet.

Death of Professor Chew.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—Professor Samuel Chew, of the Maryland University, died at his residence in this city yesterday.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

Important Order of the Adjutant General—Regulations for Re-enlisting Troops.

A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, a part of which is as follows:

First.—The six months troops, now in the service of the United States, who may desire to reenlist for three years or during the war, before the expiration of the six months term, will be reenlisted for the increased term, under the following regulations:

1. Where three-fourths of a regiment or other organization reenlists, the officers thereof will be permitted to retain the rank held by them under the six months term.

2. Should less than three-fourths reenlist, said force shall be organized into one or more companies of the authorized strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the commanding general of the army or department. The remainder will be continued under the remaining officers until the expiration of the six months term and discharged the service.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Inside View of Rebeldom.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Tribune* furnishes extracts of letters from various parties in the South to friends in the North. The letters were smuggled through the rebel lines, and it was thought they would go on their way without being subjected to military inspection. They all tell the same sad story. We give some of the extracts:

FROM MRS. COMMODORE TATNALL.

I hope you have received my letters, in which I begged you to have some undergarments made up for Mary, and if you have, and are able to come out to us, please stock your trunk well, for we all need our wardrobes replenished. B. F. TATNALL.

FROM A SCHOOLMASTER IN COLUMBIA.

I have removed my school for safety's sake from Charleston to or near Columbia. I have been doing the most prosperous business, but the expense of living is such that I can barely make the two ends meet, and have lost all my hard-earned resources. If I could carry the opinion my patrons have with me, I would be sure to do in New York as I have done here. Expenses are so fabulous that I have given up my carriage and horses, tea, sugar, coffee, and I wear homespun, and make my own gloves—these latter cost $75 a pair; meat $2 per pound, and flour $50 a barrel; corn $7 a bushel. So you can fancy, with servants' wages $25 to $40 a month, how my income can support a family.

My friend Gov. Aiken, a thrice-millionaire three years ago, is as poor as I am, now, and we are certainly in good company—but as my sole motive for remaining was Ellen, and it has pleased God to take her home to Him, I will not remain to witness the last miseries of this dear country. My all is gone, and I am willing to begin again. People hold on to Charleston as if it were the heart of the body of the Confederacy; and fall it will. I dare not express my belief, but it is grounded on more than fears.

FROM A GENTLEMAN IN SAVANNAH TO A FRIEND IN NEW YORK.

I sincerely hope that the Revolution will not continue much longer, for I feel like one in prison, and I am getting old and rusty. May God, in his infinite mercy, send relief to us soon, and show us a way of escape. Savannah is dull—very little business here.

FROM THE SAME TO ANOTHER.

I feel that I am growing old during these sad and uninteresting times; hopes of a speedy end of the war alone keep me alive. Savannah gets more and more gloomy every day, and I do really fear real starvation and suffering in sixty or ninety days. Everything appears to be conducing against us; universal distrust is beginning to prevail. Little did I anticipate so long a continuance of the struggle.

FROM A LADY IN SAVANNAH TO HER COUSIN IN BOSTON.

If this unhappy strife is ever ended during our lives, may be, dear cousin, you may come and see us one of these days. There seems, however, no prospect of that, unless the Government can be induced to believe that we are in earnest, and that it is useless to continue it, and say to us, "Sister, depart in peace."

The war is, however, doing us good, in developing our resources and awakening our energies, and making us more independent. Our factories make such pretty homespun that at a little distance they look like raw silk. Then it is making our young people practical and useful. My daughter is now knitting socks for her younger brothers, and our ladies plaid the straw of the native palmetto, and make beautiful bonnets and hats. The most we miss from the blockade is hoops and stockings for ladies, and needles and thread (spool) are hard to get.

FROM A LADY IN GEORGIA TO HER BROTHER IN CALIFORNIA.

Our poor country is in a sad state of anarchy and confusion; distress and apprehension are in every family, and we all sigh for the good old times when law and order and good-will prevailed.

Attempted Piracy on the Lakes.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 21st, says:

Captain Stringleman, of the new steam-tug Sentinel, which left this port for New York last month, returned to Detroit yesterday. The Sentinel reached Montreal on Saturday, November 21st, and on Sunday she attracted considerable attention while lying in the harbor by her neat appearance, with her colors gaily flaunting in the breeze. On Monday twelve men came on board and applied for passage to Pictou, N. S. Captain Stringleman informed them that they were on the wrong boat, and stated that the Prince Albert, which was then in port, was bound for Pictou, and would no doubt accommodate them.

Upon consultation among themselves, the party withdrew, but returned soon after, and urgently renewed their request for a passage. They were informed that the Sentinel was built principally for towing purposes, and had no accommodations for passengers, but this seemed only to render them still more importunate. They assured Captain S. that they were accustomed to rough usage, and could sleep as well in the fire hold as upon the most downy couch, and, as an extra inducement, threw out significant hints about some choice packages of funds which they would bring aboard, provided they could be accommodated.

As the men thus anxious to accept quarters in the fire hold were all well dressed, and most of them wore kid gloves, a suspicion of their real design flashed upon the mind of Captain S., and he inquired if the cold Northern climate which they were in was not rather severe on their Southern blood? This question seemed to disconcert them, and after a pause one of them replied that the climate was rather severe; that they were residents of Bermuda, but preferred taking the overland route home from Pictou. They soon after retired sullenly from the boat, and were not seen again.

The crew of the Sentinel consisted of ten men, but that number unarmed would have stood but a sorry chance in a contest with twelve desperadoes armed to the teeth. Captain Stringleman informs us that the inhabitants of Pictou are remarkably friendly to our Government. They receive their supplies from this country, and their relations with American merchants appear to be of the most cordial character. They have had some dealings with rebels, but invariably speak of them with contempt and aversion.

The Prospect in Texas.

(From the New York Express, December 25.)

If it be true, as stated in the New Orleans intelligence to-day, that our forces are about to take possession of Indianola, Port Lavacca, and Texas, the rebels will have no available port left them on the whole of the coast, then, save Galveston, and that, too, we dare say, will be recovered in due time. Indianola is, or, before the rebellion, was, a flourishing village in Calhoun county, on the west shore of Matagorda Bay, about thirty-five miles northwest of Matagorda. Steamboats used to ply between there and Galveston. It boasts of a population of some 2,000. Port Lavacca is a post village, the capital of Calhoun county, on the west side of Lavacca Bay, about 160 miles S. S. E. of Austin.

There are intimations, likewise, that General Washburne will soon pay a visit to San Antonio, where the rebel General Magruder is said to have his headquarters. This is a thriving town, and figures on the map as the capital of Bexar county. It is located on the San Antonio river, one hundred and ten miles southwest of Austin city. The place contained an arsenal and several churches and seminaries. Two newspapers are published there. San Antonio formerly enjoyed a lucrative trade with Mexico. It is one of the termini of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad. Population about 7,000.

We find in the New Orleans *Era*, of the 18th instant, a letter dated Brownsville, Texas, December 8th, which says:

With the appearance of the troops here, confidence returns to all loyal Americans, and to the Mexican authorities and people.

The abandoned houses, which include nearly all in the town, are occupied. The country for 150 miles back, and to above Roma, about 200 miles up the River, is visited by our scouts, and rebel property, wherever found, taken into our possession.

Colonel Davis, of the 1st Texas cavalry, returned from up the river two days since. A large number of mules, horses, and beeves returned with them, having entered the United States service at various rebel ranches on the route. These animals came in laden with forage for future usefulness. A large lot of cloth of significant gray color, and also considerable cotton, were taken.

The departure of General Banks was much regretted, but the command is efficiently controlled by Major General Dana.

Governor Hamilton and his staff officers visited Governor Serna, of Tamaulipas, at Matamoras, three days since, upon invitation, as Generals Banks and Dana had done a few days before, and were received as they were, with a salute of fifty guns, and were handsomely entertained by the Governor at his house. Governor Serna welcomed Governor Hamilton in a speech, to which Governor Hamilton replied.

From Grant's Army.

Colonel Lewis B. Parsons, Director of Transportation at General Grant's headquarters, is in the city, direct from the camps about Chattanooga. He brings most encouraging reports of the prospects of entire success to the Federal arms in that quarter. The rebel army, he estimates, is twenty thousand less in number than before Grant's victory at Missionary Ridge; their losses then being over three thousand killed and wounded, six or seven thousand prisoners, and eight or ten thousand have since deserted the rebel flag. The army is reduced and demoralized past all hope of successful or even formidable resistance, and as soon as the winter ends, when it will be practicable for General Grant to move, he can easily push them far back into the interior of Georgia.—*St. Louis Republican, Dec. 22.*

Missouri and Arkansas.

[From the St. Louis Union, December 23.]

A dispatch has been received by General Fisk from Captain Leeper, commanding scouts in Southeast Missouri, stating that he came up with three of Reeve's guerrillas on Friday last, near the Black river, and succeeded in killing the whole party.

The guerrillas are being cleaned out in Northeast Arkansas. Colonel Livingston is moving with a column towards Jacksonport and Batesville, and it is expected that the entire region, in conjunction with the cooperation of General Fisk, will be placed on a loyal footing.

Colonel Livingston left Rolla for Batesville on the 10th inst., since which no direct intelligence has been received from him.

Preparations are being made to lay a telegraph line from Pilot Knob to Jacksonport, in Arkansas, which will be continued to Little Rock.

MR. LINCOLN'S KIND-HEARTEDNESS.—The Newark (New Jersey) *Advertiser*, referring to the second capture by the rebels of Benjamin Shultz, of that city, a member of the Eighth New Jersey regiment, mentions the following:

An incident connected with Mr. Shultz illustrates the kind-heartedness of Mr. Lincoln. On his return from his former imprisonment, on parole, young Shultz was sent to Camp Parole, at Alexandria. Having had no furlough since the war, efforts were made, without success, to get him liberty to pay a brief visit to his friends; but having faith in the warm-heartedness of the President, the young soldier's widowed mother wrote to Mr. Lincoln, stating that he had been in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, had never asked a furlough; was now a paroled prisoner, and in consequence was unable to perform active duties; that two of his brothers had also served in the army, and asking that he be allowed to visit home, that she might see him once more. Her trust in the President was not unfounded. He immediately caused a furlough to be granted to her son, who, shortly before he was exchanged, visited his family to their great surprise and joy.

FROM HAVANA AND MATANZAS.—A large fire lately occurred at Matanzas, destroying one store and three or four dwelling houses. Loss, probably, $70,000. The houses are insured in a foreign (Br.) office. The health of Havana was good.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The Missouri Legislature has taken a recess until the 6th of January.

Excitement on the Border of Eastern Maine—Rebel Raid Apprehended.

The St. Croix *Herald*, published at Calais, Maine, represents that a general excitement pervades the towns on the eastern boundary of Maine, growing out of an apprehended foray by rebel refugees in the British Provinces. The *Herald* of the 22d says:

The towns on this border have been alive with excitement during the past few days and nights, owing to well authenticated reports that a raid was in contemplation by the rebel agents and "roughs" who had their headquarters at St. John. We were reliably informed when in St. John a few days ago, that the programme of rebel operations consisted not only in the taking of the Chesapeake but also the steamer New England, and then making a raid upon the towns on the border, robbing the banks and committing general destruction by fire, robbery, &c. The failure to take the New England rather strengthened the impression that the raid on the borders would be attempted, and accordingly on Thursday night the people here and at Eastport organized for home defence.

There was any number of citizens ready to volunteer, and every effort was made to give the invaders a warm reception. A company of about seventy men was raised for the emergency, consisting of nine months men and State Guards, under the command of Captain Flint. Their rendezvous was at the Armory. Squads of the men were detailed for picket duty at the several bridges and other exposed stations leading from New Brunswick, through which channel the rebs intended to find their way into our city. At intervals during the night of Thursday, as reports came in to the headquarters from the various outposts, intense excitement was manifested, and strong hopes were entertained that if the invaders were really coming they would come then and there.

The night was stormy and the guards, notwithstanding they were unaccustomed to the service, entered into the work with much zeal and enthusiasm. Between three and four in the morning, a fire broke out and destroyed an old building somewhere in the rear of the town of St. Stephen. It was thought by some that it was intended as a decoy, but it didn't take, as the guards had orders not to leave the city. It was supposed that some suspicious persons, the advanced guard of the enemy's forces, were prowling about the city, and the Provost Marshal was directed to make search at the Exchange, where the suspected men were stopping, but there was nothing discovered that would implicate the parties. Towards morning the guard deserted some men looking about the post office, but no arrests were made.

Thus ended the first night of the watch for the invaders. Their non-appearance was regretted, as many of our boys were "spilin'" for a fight; and unless the raiders had come in overpowering numbers, but few of them would have lived to tell the tale of the adventure. Men have since been detailed nightly for the service, and the tread of armed men through our streets at the midnight hour has recently become one of the features of life on the border. At Eastport, the citizens are also wide awake, and a large force patrol the streets and guard the town nightly. There can be no doubt, from information received on the subject from various sources, that such a raid as we have been preparing for has been, and is, in actual contemplation. It will not do to slumber, as we are yet by no means secure from danger.

The provost marshal of Belfast has received a letter from Eastport, which says:

Last night almost every man and boy in Eastport went armed, and a guard of sixty armed men was kept in Frontier Bank all night. It seems a large party of roughs left St. John for some place, and a remark made by them was overheard before they left, that they were going to rob a bank in the United States, within sixty miles of St. John.

The citizens of Eastport telegraphed to Augusta for seventy-five rifles or muskets.

A Horrible Story.

For some years past rumors have been current that the brother of a mason named Porter, living in comfortable circumstances at a village near Falmouth, had been kept for many years in close confinement in a small room at the back of the premises in which Porter and his family reside. Heartrending cries and howls have been repeatedly heard by the neighbors, especially on cold winter nights; but, although the sympathy of many was aroused, no one deemed it his duty to inquire into the circumstances of the case, not dreaming, probably, of the horrors that were to be revealed. Rather more than a year ago, Dr. Byrne, a well-known medical practitioner from the county of Durham, now residing in Falmouth, was compelled to seek the warm climate of Flushing for his health, and incidentally heard these rumors. Not satisfied to allow the matter to remain uninvestigated, he collected all the evidence he could, and was so satisfied that the case was one demanding a strict inquiry that, with a most praiseworthy decision, he communicated the fact to the Home Secretary, who at once appointed him special commissioner, and sent down two other commissioners, who, in company with Dr. Byrne, went to Porter's house on Thursday week, and demanded admission to his brother. Porter, himself, was absent, but, after some little parley with the other inmates, Dr. Byrne, who had obtained some insight into the plan of the premises, led the way through the house across a yard and up a flight of steps, where, concealed from view round a corner, they found a door, which admitted them to the den in which the lunatic was confined. The sight which met their gaze was too revolting to be described with all its horrid details. The place consisted of four bare, wet, plaster walls, with a small window on one side, and the door by which they had entered; a doorway opposite, formerly communicating with the house, was plastered up, so as to cut off all communication, except by the flight of steps at the back. In one corner of the room was a wretched truckled bedstead, with cross pieces of wood, rotten with filth, about six inches wide and the same distance apart. On these bare boards was crouched a being more resembling a baboon than a man, drawn and cramped, from long exposure an unflinching, out of all form of humanity, stark naked, and with only two old rotten bags for a coverlet. The knees almost touched the chin, and were pressed close down upon the chest; the feet close together and bent down one over the other, probably for warmth; the hands clinched and brought up close to the chin; the arms closely pressed against the sides. The knees and hip joints were anchylosed; the elbow joints were also stiffening. The floor and the walls were one mass of accumulated filth, and there are other circumstances of the case too dreadful for publication. For upwards of twenty years the tender mercies of his nearest relatives have consigned him to this living tomb—not a rag to lie upon, not even a wisp of straw; nothing but the naked board, and the two old bags to cover him. On Sunday, Mr. Hodges, secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in company with Dr. Byrne and some friends, visited the poor creature, for the purpose of getting a sketch of the remarkable position in which he had remained for so many years. The arrangements being then completed, two intelligent keepers from the county asylum washed, dressed, and took him away to that establishment at Bodmin, where it is hoped that both his mental and bodily condition may soon be improved. Of all the many incidents of the case, not the least was the scene emerging from the house. Many hundreds of people were collected round the conveyance, to which the keeper carried him in his arms like a child. "My God! Can that be a man!" "God bless you, Dr. Byrne!" were the exclamations that burst from the lips of the multitude. Few eyes were dry, especially when some who had known him when a strong, intelligent youth pressed forward and shook him by the hand.

The commissioners stated that in an experience of forty years they had never met with a case so awful. The Home Secretary has directed an indictment to be preferred against the brother of the idiot for neglect and cruelty.—*Liverpool Mercury, December 12.*

Northern Alabama.

A correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, writing from Bridgeport, Alabama, December 12, says:

The bridge at Bridgeport is nearly ready for the iron horse. Three boats are running from here to Chattanooga, with an occasional trip to Knoxville. One was to have been launched yesterday, but, from some detentions in the operations, she is still on the ways. She is to be called the Lookout. Preparations for another to be put on the stocks are fast maturing. She is to be called the Michigan. Some six or eight steamboats are to be built here immediately. We are all on half rations here now, citizens and soldiers. We that are Government employees generally draw ten days rations. During the last two or three days they have consisted principally of hard tack and coffee, but we have other sources from which we occasionally get a treat, such as the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions.

Never before were the rebels in such a precarious condition as now. Every day shows the utter hopelessness of their cause, and the strengthening of the Union sentiment in this region. Every day I see some one who dares unbosom some of the real Union sentiment, by such remarks as "Secesh has played out, nigger and all," "The thing has gone up," &c., &c.

There are about two hundred shipbuilders here from the Western waters, and three hundred and fifty bridge-builders between here and Chattanooga. Thousands upon thousands of detailed soldiers are digging ditches and road-making, and engaged in every kind of occupation that is required for expediting transportation to an army far beyond the base of operations.

Nearly all the wealthier class of this region have gone with the rebels. Their houses are burned, and their fences are among the things that were.

I seek every opportunity to converse with the citizens here. I want to learn what are their hopes, prospects or expectations. I fell in with a Presbyterian preacher with whom I had an acquaintance before the war. He, like a true, honest man, gave me the following statement: "Sir," said he, "before the last elections we had hopes that the North would be divided and there would be war among the people there, but now they are more united than we expected. Every sentence in favor of the South printed in a Northern paper prolongs the hopes of the South and consequently the war. There is a prospect that Seward will cause a split in the Republican party, consequently there will be no election by the people, and then there will be such a time as never was seen."

"Now, sir," said I, "Mr. Lincoln can, if he wishes, be elected. If he is not, General Grant, Meade, or Banks can either of them be elected by overwhelming majorities."

Both rebel prisoners and sympathizers are mightily crestfallen; that is, they are more humble and whining than I ever hope to see a Union soldier or prisoner, no matter what his condition, whether in Libby Prison or Castle Thunder.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM ENGLAND.—A meeting on the American question has been held at Leicester, England, causing considerable excitement. At the close of an address advocating Southern independence, Mr. W. Biggs moved a resolution disagreeing with the movement in behalf of the South. The following amendment was moved by the Rev. W. Woods, Independent minister, and was carried by a very large majority: "That in the opinion of this meeting the system of slavery in the United States of America is at variance with the principles of humanity and justice, and that its extinction will be best promoted by the separation of the Southern from the Northern States—a conclusion which would be conducive to the material prosperity of America and England, and the peace of the world."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Woonsocket *Patriot* writes from Morris Island on the 19th, saying that the advance works on Morris Island keep blazing away at dilapidated Sumter, and also throw occasional percussion shells into Charleston, but that there has been no "Greek fire" used of late, because that article is of no practical value. It did not come up to the expectations of its inventor or the army, and it frightened "the rebs" but little. He adds:

The capture or reduction of Charleston now depends on two things—it must be done by the navy, or else this besieging army must be largely reinforced. But we are not going to sleep here by any means. General Gillmore is not the commander to rest long on his laurels. We shall *break things generally* after New Year's, without doubt or question.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—There were ten thousand five hundred and twenty Federal prisoners in Richmond on the 18th inst. There were eleven deaths among them on the same day.

THE New York journals make the speeches at the Colfax dinner in Washington the text for preaching some excellent discourses, in which they show conclusively that the press would gain vastly in power and attractiveness, if editors should abstain from personal abuse of each other. It is remarkable that so obvious a truth does not have more influence in shaping the policy of the metropolitan press. The ability and enterprise displayed in the conduct of the principal New York papers are unsurpassed even by the London papers. Why they should be willing to defile their columns with personal attacks we cannot comprehend. We have heard their course in this regard apologised for on the ground that the taste of the New York public demands such entertainment as is afforded by these assaults. If such is the humiliating fact, it affords no justification for those who weaken their legitimate power by pandering to so wretched a taste. Everywhere out of their city the influence of the great journals which indulge in the abuse of editors is greatly diminished. Men of natural refinement distrust the opinions and have little respect for the arguments of papers that use the language of blackguards, or that display more zeal in pouring vituperation upon an editor than in vindicating a principle.—*Providence Journal.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

U. S. transport Fulton, Captain Fulton, at New York from Port Royal, December 22, and Stono Inlet the same day at 5 P. M., brings, as was stated yesterday, no news, the situation remaining about the same as by the last advices. A correspondent writes:

On the 15th of this month a singular event happened in front of Charleston. One of their gunboats, with colors flying, came down the Cooper river. When opposite the city she fired a salute of eight guns, landed some of her passengers on the dock, and then proceeded up the Ashley river. She seemed to be about the size of one of your ferryboats, and about the same shape. She puffed and smoked enough to have thrown a lover of fine vessels in agony. She is said by the "knowing ones" to be very heavily coated with iron, but I should judge that was not so, as she sat very high out of water, and seemed to be making twelve miles an hour.

On last Thursday a military execution took place on Morris Island. It was that of a private of the 3d New Hampshire, who had but recently come out as a substitute. I shall spare your readers an account, also his family, by not giving his name. He had some $1,800 in greenbacks on his person, but could not leave it to any one. All he had to say was that he was an Englishman, had deserted from the English army, and might as well die here as in England; "for," said he, "if I should be able to get home I would surely be shot." No effort has been made as yet to raise the monitor Weehawken. It is very doubtful whether she will ever be raised, as she is sunk in a very peculiar place, nearly on a line with the bar, where the breakers dash at times fearfully.

The Beaufort (S. C.) *Free South* culls from late Charleston papers the following items:

A lady who has doubtless been disturbed at night by Gillmore's shells, wants to move from the lower part of the city to one more remote from the visitors which drop in occasionally from Morris Island.

A ball is advertised, but the money will have to be paid at the door, as the printing offices have all been obliged to remove to a locality where there is not so much danger of cases being knocked into "pi."

Advertisements by the Granite Manufacturing Company appear, offering to barter one yard of Osnaburg for one pound of lard; thirty yards 4-4 sheeting for a barrel of flour, or one yard and a half of Osnaburg for a barrel of peas.

All the stores on the street in the lower section of the city are removing to safer localities further out. More than a dozen advertisements of removal appear in each paper.

The following communication in the Charleston *Mercury* is suggestive:

To the Editors of the Mercury:

In your columns yesterday appeared the following "notice," signed by the agents of the Bee Company:—

"Owing to the very contracted state of our warehouses, we have set apart this day exclusively for ladies and children, who are particularly requested to call and select, before the assortment of shoes is broken into."

We desire simply to be informed, Mr. Editor, whether the term "ladies" is to include the hordes of mulatto women who yesterday monopolized their warerooms, almost to the exclusion of

THE LADIES.

WASHINGTON.

A Visit to the Patent Office—The Hall of Relics—Foreign Gifts.

(Special Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, December 17.

The Patent Office in Washington is another of the free public institutions which has its daily crowd of visitors. The building is of white marble, three stories high, and extends around the four sides of an open court. The first and second stories are occupied mostly by offices connected with the Department of the Interior, and the third might truly be called Uncle Sam's curiosity shop. There are three immense halls, one three hundred feet long, and each of the others four hundred feet, fitted up with double rows of large glass cases, in which are deposited models for patents of all the inventions imaginable, from a steam engine to a clothes-pin. Fertile as we know the brains of our nation to be, the endless variety of ingenious devices here collected is almost past belief. Not only are the floors of the two longest halls filled, but double rows of galleries running the same length above them are fitted up in the same manner, and nearly all the cases more or less crowded with exquisitely made and neatly labelled models. The hall on the north side of the building is yet unfinished and unoccupied. Repairs are also being made in the one running parallel to this, by newly plastering the arches and repairing the long rows of pillars that support them. This is the hall first entered by visitors as they ascend the broad, winding stone staircase from the second floor, and it is here that they linger longest; and, after rambling through all the others, return and linger still, and look reverently and speak low, as if in these central receptacles were something more sacred than works devised by cunning brains and wrought by skillful hands. And so there is.

Here are collected and treasured as national heirlooms the relics of the one man of America, whose memory is without stain. Several large glass cases in this department are filled with the army equipments, furniture, clothing, and other articles once belonging to George Washington. In one may be seen two old-fashioned bow-backed chairs and a handsome dressing bureau, with some of his clothes in the half-opened drawers, which were brought from Arlington since the beginning of the war, and deposited here for safe keeping. Another contains the table furniture used by him. Here are piles of china plates and platters, blue and white, many of them cracked, some with pieces broken out, and some carefully mended. There are parts of a lighter and finer set, which was presented to Mrs. Martha Washington by Lafayette, and two curious and beautiful glass candelabra with heavy glass drops, the gift of Count Rochambeau to Gen. Washington. This case also contains a curious, narrow, three-story washstand, with a dressing glass at the top; a large china punch bowl, and other glass and china vessels of various kinds, besides the great hall lantern from Mount Vernon, an immense leathern portmanteau containing his marquee, a small iron "treasure chest," and a roll of blankets, a centre table and other articles; and two sides are partially draped with the tent used by him in the army. In another are the tent poles carefully preserved, with all the camp equipage used by Washington in the Revolution. Quaintly shaped coffee and tea urns of copper, standing upon feet for the convenience of placing heating lamps under them, a copper pitcher, old style camp kettles with wooden handles, a little gridiron, little black-handled knives with their two-tined companions, a camp chest open to show its interior economy of departments, the tumblers drunk from, and the very bellows used to blow his fire, are all here. In an upper part of the same case may be seen his war sword, his writing case used in the Revolution, the black, knotted cane, with gold head, willed to him by Dr. Franklin, and the vest, breeches, and coat worn by him when he resigned his commission at Annapolis in 1783. There is also here a curious painted copper-plate panel from the state coach used by him when President. Accompanying this panel is the following verbatim description:

"The coach body was white, or a cream colour, the pannel being ornamented with the four seasons, and painted by Caprina, a famous painter of his time. This pannel was presented to John Varden by Mrs. Mary Dunlop, of Georgetown, D. C."

Mr. Varden deposited it here among other relics of the great and good man.

The vest and breeches of Washington are of a light cream color, and the coat is a fine dark blue, faced with white, and ornamented with gilt buttons.

Beside the bundle of tent poles in the bottom of this case is the old, well-worn war saddle used by the brave Baron DeKalb.

There are two full-size statues of Washington in this department. The most beautifully chiseled one is by Powers, and was brought from Baton Rouge about a year ago, when the building in which it was there deposited was destroyed through the agency of the war. It is the first object that greets the eye as one enters the hall, and few go out without turning to take one more look at that well-known form and face.

A little to the right as you go in, alone in its tall, narrow glass receptacle, is another object that commands almost equal reverence with any yet mentioned, and certainly excites more wondering curiosity, and that is the identical printing-press on which Benjamin Franklin worked, nearly one hundred and twenty years ago. But for the label upon it, I imagine few of the rising generation would ever guess for what this clumsy wooden frame, with its queerly contrived fixtures, was made. But there it stands, with its sturdy, ink-smeared posts, and well-worn counce and screw, an infant embodiment, as it were, of an idea that in so short a time has grown to the almost omnipotent power now ruling and swaying the world at its will. It looks like some hideous little genii lost out of the long past ages and prisoned here to measure the strides of the giant progress by.

There are some people who do not believe the world progresses; they should be at once sent on a pilgrimage to Washington, to see the Franklin printing press.

Near here are several large cases devoted to foreign curiosities. One contains, hanging by their necks and partially stuffed out to show their shapelessness, fifteen silk robes of Japanese make and fashion. These royal garments are cut goring, the waists being about as large round as a barrel, and growing wider at the bottom of the skirt; the skirt, body and sleeves are all in one piece, the latter being merely large, baggy openings for the arms, and the body as nearly shapeless as it can be as a connecting link between them and the skirt. The material itself seems rich and heavy; some are of plain white, some figured white, some heavily flowered with great flaunting vines and leaves, and others plaided; but in all the ground work is white. They hang there like so many Mrs. Blue Beards in bridal array, fifteen all headless in a row.

Beneath these are a number of beautiful large screens of bamboo work, hung together on hinges in sets, so that they may be spread open, or closed like doors. There are also specimens of Japanese ingenuity.

In another case may be seen a complete set of most curiously-wrought Japanese armor, and some of their implements of warfare. And here is a magnificent saddle, bridle, and all the trappings for a fully caparisoned horse. The saddle is of white embossed and flowered leather, and the caparisons of purple and white silk, and heavy crimson fringed head and breast gear. The stirrups are very heavy, and are about as like to our idea of that article as an Indian dug-out would be. These are also from Japan.

A little way from this, looking through a glass cover, we see, on a broad shelf beneath, various manuscript pages and a large sheet of parchment spread out and written over in unknown languages. These are the original treaties of foreign nations, among which are the Turkish, Persian, Russian, and so forth. Here is also a large collection of coins and medals, and further along, among other things, are packages of Persian shawls, and spoons and forks in imitation of gold from Homooe. In the bottom of this case is a Persian carpet thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide, which was presented to Mr. Van Buren, when President, by the Imaum of Muscat.

Here and all through these immense halls and galleries are thousands of curiosities impossible to enumerate in a letter. I have only attempted to mention a few which are of peculiar interest from their personal associations.

Here every day, from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, may be seen hundreds of visitors of all ages; a majority of them are soldiers whom the war has given this opportunity of seeing the treasures of the National Capital.

The Japanese.

"A Traveller," in a letter to the *London Times*, says:

"I can assure you, if we go to war with the Japanese, we must not blind ourselves with the belief we shall have a second Chinese affair. They are bold, courageous, proud, and eager for every kind of knowledge. A friend of mine gave a workman a Bramah lock to put on a box; it was not discovered until some time afterward, and only then by the absence of the name, that the lock had been imitated, and, as the workman confessed, the original kept as a pattern. I have been on board a steamer (paddle) which used three years ago to run between Nagasaki and Jeddo, six hundred miles, whose engines and boilers, and every part of her machinery, were made of copper. She was built by a doctor in Jeddo, whose only guide was a Dutch description of a steam engine, translated into Japanese. An American gunnery officer was sent over in 1859, in the Powhatan, to teach them gunnery. He was courteously received, and then taken over the arsenal at Jeddo. He returned to the ship, saying "he had been taught a lesson instead of having to teach."

"In many of the arts and manufactures they excel us; their beautiful castings in bronze would puzzle the most experienced European workman. I have shown specimens to clever workmen who have confessed they could not imitate them. I have seen examples that would rival in brilliancy any made in England. The French Minister had a large ball, so clear and of such perfect color that he believed it to be a gigantic sapphire, and bought it for a good round sum. Their paper imitations of leather are perfect; their paper water-proof coats are bought by the captains of ships for their exposed boats' crews; their own clocks are good, and they have imitated our watches; they walk about with 'pedometers' attached to their belts, and they are not backward in copperplate engraving and perspective. Their china is far superior to the Chinese. The country abounds with coal, though they only use that found close to the surface; but even that, a sort of bituminous shale, is good. In gold and silver, I believe they could rival Mexico and Australia; iron, copper and tin are found in profusion. A friend of mine at Yokohama gave a Japanese a piece of English cotton shirting; in a few days the man brought back two pieces, and my friend had much difficulty in saying which was his, so closely had it been imitated. In fact, they are a people who want for nothing but teachers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S THEATRE—Tenth street, above E.—This Evening, "Self" and "Young England."

GROVER'S THEATRE—Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—This Evening, "Julius Cæsar."

CANTERBURY HALL—Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—This Evening "The Corsair," "Arragoneza," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES—Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—The Splendid Mammoth Company in Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON THEATRE—Corner Eleventh and C sts.—Davis' Last Battle—War Illustrations.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—"The Russian War"—the grandest scenic, chemical, and mechanical Diorama in the world, will be on exhibition at this popular place of amusement every night this week, and on Saturday afternoon. See advertisement.

TEMPERANCE.—At three o'clock P. M. yesterday a few citizens met at the Union League Room to listen to that great apostle of temperance, General Reily. Taking for a basis of his remarks the following passage of Scripture, viz., "But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise," &c., he commenced with the temperance reform, and illustrated what had been accomplished in thirty years.

Go back thirty years, he said, and where were our Sabbath schools, our missionary associations, our agricultural societies, our railroads, &c.; and during all that period where can we point to a rumseller or a drunkard who has proposed to build more churches, open more Sabbath-schools, print more copies of the Bible, and send abroad more colporteurs and missionaries? No instance can be adduced. On the contrary, the active, the representative men of the day, are those who early resolved to abstain from everything that intoxicates.

These men to-day are shaping and giving direction to the mighty events that are shaking this land and the world.

He adduced, as examples, the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, General Banks, General Wilson, Horace Greeley, and others.

We regret that so few came out to hear the General, but the public will have another opportunity at 3 o'clock, P. M., next Sunday, January 3, 1864, at the same place.

CONDEMNATION AND CONFISCATION.—On Thursday last the United States District Court, Judge Wylie, sitting in admiralty, condemned the property of some seven or eight parties, which, having been seized by order of District Attorney Carrington, is thus confiscated under the act of 17th July, 1862. Among the cases are those of Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, Governor Letcher, of Virginia, George S. Houston, of Alabama, for many years a member of Congress. The property of William T. Smithson, recently convicted and sentenced by court-martial, is to be seized to-day. General Carrington has, up to this date, succeeded in getting decrees of condemnation in about forty cases in the District of Columbia.

GAS LIGHTING AND FIRE ENGINES.—To-night, the acts for reorganizing the Fire Department and lighting the city with gas will be up for discussion in the Board of Aldermen. We published last Tuesday a synopsis of the former. The latter bill is meeting considerable opposition on account of its enormous expense. We cannot but think the calculation, which takes the entire length of main in the city, doubles it, and then estimates the number of lamps by dividing this by the distance apart at which the lamps are to be set, as curiously unfair, since it makes no allowance for the corner-lamps. Lighting the streets of a city fully in one direction would lessen very materially the number of lights required on the intersecting streets.

NARROWING THE CARRIAGE-WAYS.—How soon will our city fathers act on the very sensible suggestion of Secretary Usher respecting the narrowing of our carriage-ways? It would add greatly to the appearance of those streets dedicated to private dwellings to see the grass-plats and flower-beds in front, while, by putting it in the power of the Council to provide for a universal paving, it would relieve us from that crying evil, dust. Let us mend our ways, especially in the coming year.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.—Two car-loads of contrabands arrived in this city on Saturday morning from Baltimore, where they had been forwarded by General Birney from Prince George's county. They numbered upwards of a hundred and fifty, but the men, not being fit for military duty, have been sent to Giesboro Point, where they will be employed as laborers; while the women will become residents of "The Freedmen's Village" across the river.

WOMEN'S FREE LODGING ROOMS.—By order of the committee of which M. E. Walker is secretary, the ladies of this city are invited to a meeting to be held in furtherance of this object this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the hall over the Union League Reading Room.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday Washington was in tears; at least the weather was. A steady drizzle all day was followed by a heavy rain at night, that enforced lessons in *Fluxions* not taught in any treatise in the higher branches of mathematics.

GOOD ORDER.—One can hardly realize that it is the week of the holidays. The cases of disorder and drunkenness on Christmas day were extremely few considering the general hilarity of the occasion; and this morning we hear nothing worthy of note in the way of police proceedings.

A FAIR commences to-night in the Sixth Presbyterian church, on Sixth street, near Maryland avenue, for the benefit of the Grace Church Sunday school.

NEW CHARTER.—We are glad to learn that steps are being taken to obtain from Congress a new charter for this city.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Metropolitan Hotel.

F Cooley, Pittsburg	H C Clinton, Indiana
A M Parker, Maine vols	Mrs H C Clinton, do
M J Kelly, Balt	Mrs M J Kelly, Balt
Miss M A Kelly, Balt	Miss J B Kitselberger, do
Master P A Kelly, Balt	A B Hilburn, N Y
C R Forbes, Vt brigade	F Schaffner, Jr, N Y
J M McNair, N Y	W Curtis, U S A
W R Funston, Balt	T K Ballen, Phila
J R Carleton, Balt	A T Berthoud, N Y
W W Rose, Alex	Lt S S Warner, U S A
C L Hutchins, 1st Me cav	H C Dawly, U S A
F W Armstrong, U S A	J F B Mitchell, 2d N Y cav
E Blunt, Jr, 5th N Y cav	J C Bird, Phila
A N Dougherty, 2d corps	H E Buermyer, 63d N Y
J A Clark, U S A	E Y McKinney, N Y
F F Rodenbough, U S A	P Merwin, Va

United States Hotel.

P O Woodman, N H	T J Taylor, Ohio
Chas B Ellis, Chicago	D C Woodard, Mich
B Bateman, New York	Lt W C J Hall, U S army
Chas Putney & lady, N H	Thomas Newton, N J
A J Warner, New York	A Aldrich & wife, N Y
H A Thomas & wf, do	W Campbell, Chicago
G F Lewis, U S army	J H McGee, Baltimore
John Solsbury, Ohio	H M Pratt, Penn
T Y Foster, Baltimore	L B Pierce, Nevada Ter
Robt Fessenden, N Y	Miss Mary French, Phila
A C Van Sant, Ill	Cyrus Aldrich, Minnesota
Mrs E D Chase, N York	J D Ackley, New York
D H McTraughton, USA	L F Clarke, U S army
J J Howard, U S army	W H Kingsley, do
G Morse, Mass	J M Stone, do

National.

J B Rhoads, Phila	C W Davis, 1st Pa art
Wm Young, Pa	Jno Deane, Boston
C E Adams, U S S C	Jno W Deane, do
Capt Jno E Blake, N Y	Jas A Boyd, A P
F W Boker, N Y	Capt A A Bingham, USV
J R Hogg, N Y	A R Mathews, 10th Me
F O Chapman, N Y H'ld	Geo H Lybrand, Balt
C Haywood, Brandy St'n	Saml M Whitside, U S A
W B Herring, Scran'n Pa	Lt S C Lee, U S A
E S Russell, N Y	W S Crosby, N Y
U Thomas, Newbern N C	Capt W C Pease, BS
Wm A Norton, U S A	J C Hanson, Newport
H L Hinds, Cal	J Halsey Cushman, USA
Robert Paul, D C	P Morton, Elmyra
R R Lowry, 102d Pa vols	Miss E M Capen, Me
Col W Gamble, 8th Il cav	H C Thurlow, Mich
Capt A T Rickett, U S V	Geo F Woodman, Boston
Wm Crumbe, 1st Pa art	

Willard's Hotel.

Jno M Waite, Maj U S A	Genl Torbert, U S A
D R Martin, N Y	Jno Cook, N J
M P Bennes, N Y	Thos J Trumbull, Con
S Anderson, U S N	R T Munich, Ill
A B McCreen, N Y	E S Lindsley & ly, N Y
Geo W A Everitt, N Y	Ed S Kidd & ly, N Y
Mrs C S Turner, Wash	Master Morrison, Ill
Wm H C Hosmer, N Y	John W Robie, U S A
Judge J G Bowman, Ind	B W Conrad, Pa
C M Alley, Ind	L B Shaw, Mo
A H Kimball, N Y	Miss C E Hudson, N Y
E W Bloom, N Y	

St. Charles Hotel.

Lt H H Clever, U S A	Capt Weaver, U S A
Lt Fookenstall, do	J Wethers, Va
Capt Thomas, do	Lt G Werntz, Va
E W Moore, do	R D Earle, N J
Frank Quanlin, do	J S Duff, Balt
Jas Woodall, do	G H Burgess, Pa
Capt Hexante, do	O R Burgess, Pa
Lt J S Line, do	J M Henicke, Pa
Lt A W Bell, do	W E Wood, D C
Capt Steel, do	J G Martin, N Y
D H Lentz, do	A B Johnson, N Y
J Thropp, Pa	J Morris, Ky
Capt C Hall, U S A	

Markham's Hotel.

H H Warner, U S A	Geo L Abbott, City
M Long, U S A	Geo C Round, Va
A G Mason, U S A	Wm A Norton, N Y
E A Spalding, U S A	O S Merritt, Dist Col
Mrs Canfield, Penna	Sur T C Wallace, U S A
J L Snyder, U S A	J Kellogg, N Y
A Kelly, Dist Col	T W Taggard, C W
H W Smith, Mass	L Hamilton, N Y
Lt A W Wilkin, U S A	A L Twining, Nebraska
J Bryan, wf & ch, N Y	W R S Colton, A of Pot'c
A S Wood, City	W S Henny, Baltimore

Ebbitt House.

Capt J L Hayes, Md	Isaac Free, Pa
James Joneson, Albany	J Smith, N Y
Wm J Burr, U S A	Thomas Sheridan, N Y
H L Hutchinson, U S A	H T Crosby, U S A
Lt S D Stiles, U S A	C Subers, Pa
John J Shaw, N Y	Geo K Pomeroy, U S A
Thos M Biley, N Y	Samuel Beatty, U S A
H J McMahon, U S A	D H Winfield, U S A
Henry C Morgan, U S A	D A De Murli, Mass
C McCibbin, Jr, U S A	J. S. Reed, Mass

Kirkwood House.

John Murphy, New York	Maj W H Fry, Phila
Horace Andrews, do	H S Bright & la, N J
Lt Thos Young, U S A	Lt F L Buckalew, U S A
L Rich, Maine	Tom McCamley, do
Geo B Engle, Jr, U S A	T C Lee, U S A
A Pearce, Harmony	E C Pierce, do
Capt A Shaw, U S A	J W Welch, do
G A McIntire, do	C H Conard, do
Capt A Denny, A Q M	J Mish, do
T N Patterson, D C	J L Carter, D C

Avenue House.

R J Dickson, Mich	Capt L L Weed, U S N
O M Fletcher, Va	B W Conrad, Pa
J W Barnatt, U S N	E E Robinson, N Y
E W Baldwin, Alex	Capt O A Ellis, 1st Mich
A E Meason, Pa	Capt. T G Virgin, do
A Chapel, 3d corps	E S Holbrook, U S A
Lt Schlagle, Ind	B G Holloway, B C

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. HALL'S India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also, all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. ly19-d&ff

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 23, 1863.

Information has been received at this Department to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific ocean to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but that, through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the American packets which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the blockade, of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal which they may need for the completion of their voyage; it being understood, however, that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passenger at that port, or any merchandise. de28-1t

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 28, 1863.

The following-named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within fifteen (15) days from this date, they appear before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, United States volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them, viz:

Absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant John Kaufman, 68th New York volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Horace M. Butler, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.

Fraudulent conduct—Receiving a bribe of fifty dollars to exempt a horse from impressment into the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant B. F. Gulteau, 6th Illinois cavalry.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
de28-1t Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than captain, will assemble at this office on the 4th of January next, for the examination of officers of the army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of healthfulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their applications as herein required, by or before the 25th December, 1863.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
de5-12t Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!!!
ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!!!
The advertiser will send to any address three valuable receipts, upon receipt of Fifty Cents.
Address,
de25-12t* Box 1,129, Washington, D. C.

ONE DOLLAR will purchase more at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 438 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, than at any other place in the city. Gold Pens, Holder, and Case. Ladies' goods in all styles. Gents' Scarf Rings and Pins. Cuff and Stud Buttons in great variety. de3-1&St*

INTERESTING — INSTRUCTIVE — IMPORTANT.—ETHNOLOGY—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Men—their Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny. PHYSIOLOGY—Functions of the Bodily Organs—their "Uses and Abuses." PHRENOLOGY—"Signs of Character, and how to read them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Language and Meaning. PSYCHOLOGY—the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of ANTHROPOLOGY, with numerous Portraits and other engravings, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, single number 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at $1 50 a year. Subscribe now. Address
FOWLER & WELL
de5-stuthif 308 Broadway, New York.

M'ME C. DE PRAGE, Autographist, having had several years' experience in all the principal cities in Europe, will offer her services to the American public for the first time on past, present, and future affairs of life; gives the correct likeness of future husband or wife, by enclosing age and lock of hair together. Fee 50 cents.
M'ME C. DE PRAGE,
de23-6t* P. O. Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOK.—THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP AND Rebellion Record, from 1860 to October 20, 1863. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to peddlers, sutlers, and purveyors. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penna. avenue. no21-d&Stf

PROF. ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI will reopen his rooms for his last course in Music after his return from New York, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864. All those who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of his new and simplified method will leave their names at his residence, 316 F street. de23-d&Slm

COMFORT FOR THE ARMY—WILSON'S (LATE EVANS') PATENT TENT STOVE.—The undersigned, having purchased all the conflicting interests in the celebrated patents and improvements of Woodbury and of Evans upon Portable Tent Stoves for army use, is now prepared to furnish dealers in Washington and Baltimore, without delay, with WILSON'S PATENT TENT STOVES, made of cast iron, with eight feet of pipe; each stove packed in a box twelve inches by six, and weighing, all complete, but about twenty pounds; large enough to heat thoroughly any officer's tent—a wonder of compactness and utility. For sale by all the prominent dealers in stoves and sutler's supplies.
B. F. WILSON, Sole Proprietor,
de20-tf National Hotel, Washington.

C. G. De GARMENDIA, Importer of Wines, Brandies, Havana Cigars, &c. Sole agent in Maryland and District of Columbia for the celebrated Chas. Farre Champagne, "Sillery," "Vin de Cabinet," "Vin Imperial," in quarts and pints. No. 18 Commerce street, Baltimore. de23-d&Stf

FROM the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. H. FLAUTE."

SOUTH WARSAW, O., July 25, 1863.
"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOURALL."

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
New York, August 2, 1863.
"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased: strength and health followed. * * * Respectfully,
MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., 24 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
oc9-fmw4m 202 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operations and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York city.
Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
se14-mw8m and all druggists.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR are almost upon us, and, therefore, McDUFFIE & HOUSE recommend to the Washington public, and others, their CELEBRATED DOUBLE REFINED, PURE JUICE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER—a delicious beverage for the holidays, which they have just received from Albany, New York. 100 choice casks of the above Cider, by steamer May Flower, which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail. Warranted to keep in a pure state for one year or more. A splendid article for bottling. Families supplied by the gallon or barrel, at their depot, 365 D street, southeast corner of Eighth street. Give us a call. de23-6t

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—OPERA GLASSES, FIELD GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE in a great variety and at the lowest prices by FRANKLIN & CO.,
Opticians,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
Also, 388 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National. Pebble and Periscopic SPECTACLES correctly suited and warranted. au25-1yd

MOST ASTONISHING!—One hundred and fifty Sewing Machines are actually made and sold every day by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and this does not supply the demand. The president of the company told the writer of this last week they were putting up more factory power, so as to turn out *two hundred a day*—nothing less will meet the demand. What can be the secret of the unprecedented popularity of these machines? They are without question the very best gift a lady can have—a treasure for life and an invaluable legacy for her daughters. The ladies can see them of all styles of finish at the Agency, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue; and gentlemen seeking for holiday presents for their lady friends may rest assured that nothing will give the fair recipients half so much pleasure as a genuine Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. de25-6t*

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs*. Also, Card Vignettes, and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country. no20-4m

"THE UNIONIST."—This is the appropriate title of an elegant new style of Black Felt Hat, just introduced by Mr. Warburton, No. 430 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, next door to the Post Office, and from its grace, convenience and comfort, no less than its identity, in a modified form, to the Patent Army Folding Hat, which has obtained such a universal popularity among military men, bids fair to become as great a favorite in America as the "Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth Hat" have at various times been among the nationalities of Europe. "The Unionist" has everything to recommend it to a gentleman of taste, and has, withal, an individuality about it at once significant of the capital name it bears, and in every way worthy of being *the* National Hat—the civic badge of loyalty—as we believe it is soon destined to become. We may state, in conclusion, that the slightly varied styles adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming "The Unionist" will contribute materially to its popularity with the civic public. de18,21,23,26,28,31.

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the Proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office. no25-tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.—Now is the time and this is the place for persons wishing to subscribe for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers. Will please call at the News Stand in the Kirkwood House, and leave their orders to D. Greene, who will attend to their prompt delivery on the arrival of the trains. D. G., having a fast express, will be able to have his papers folded and ready for delivery long before other parties. Also, Opera Glasses for hire. de2-wfm&S6tlm*

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. ja28-dly

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 25, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department, passes for citizens to visit the Army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUTENANT COLONEL CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja28

DIED.

BENNER—Suddenly, on the 25th inst., Henry C. Benner, aged fifty-three years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner Second street east and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill.

(Philadelphia papers please copy.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An important meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the rooms of the Christian Commission, corner of Eighth and H streets, this (Monday) evening, at 6 o'clock.
de28-1t N. DU BOIS, Rec'g Sec'y.

WASHINGTON LYCEUM LECTURES.

FOURTH NIGHT.

W. H. C. HOSMER,
"The Bard of Avon,"

Will read his Poem of

"HOME ASSOCIATIONS"

AT

WILLARD'S HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1863.

To be followed regularly by

JOHN G. SAXE,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
"EDMUND KIRKE,"
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and others.

TERMS:—Single admission 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the principal Book Stores and Hotels. de23-6td

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN Washington City will commence its regular meetings in the Supreme Court room, City Hall, on next Lord's day, at 10½ o'clock A. M. de17-d&Stf

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON.

The Assessors of the different wards will meet at the following places, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., from the 14th to the 31st of December, inclusive, to correct and register the names of those omitted from the printed Poll List:

First Ward—John A. Rheem, No. 172 Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Second Ward—James W. Spaulding, No. 371 Eleventh street, corner of L street.

Third Ward—Henry B. Curtis, Eighth and L streets, Rankin's Oyster Saloon.

Fourth Ward—Thomas W. Burch, Fifth street, between G and H streets.

Fifth Ward—B. F. Dyer, No. 671 New Jersey avenue, Ten buildings.

Sixth Ward—Charles E. Nelson, 393 G street South, between Sixth and Seventh streets east.

Seventh Ward—Peter Hepburn, No. 85 F street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. de17-dt31

OFFICE WASHINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the requirements of the charter, notice is hereby given that an election for five Directors of this Company, to serve for one year, will be held at its office, (No. 183 Tenth street west,) on MONDAY, January 4, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

All Stockholders are invited to be present.
By order. J. F. BROWN,
de19-stuthSt Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.
L. THOMAS,
mh23-tf Adjutant General.

MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY.
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF,
Office on E street, near southeast corner of Seventh and E.
Residence, No. 23 Four-and-a-half street,
de18-d&Slm* WASHINGTON, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. jy23-tf

OHIO SOLDIERS ARE WARNED against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 300 G street, or to the undersigned; particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
jy16-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh st., Washington, D. C. je19-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 19th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 83.

1. Hereafter all passes to visit the Army of the Potomac, by whatever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Colonel Conrad's office, No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. fy19-tf

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, from a Visiting Card to a Large Poster. We have recently received a large stock of Job Type, from the best Foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se28-tf

GEO. W. MITCHELL. THOS. A. MITCHELL.
MITCHELL & SON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Fifteenth street, 2d door south of Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Have constantly on hand, FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, Houses and Lots in the most desirable locations in Washington. City Property, Farms, and Improved Lands in all the States bought, sold and exchanged. Loans negotiated, Titles examined, Deeds, Mortgages, and Law Papers of every description neatly and correctly prepared. de27-1t&4d

TOE CORK STEEL.
¼ by ¼, ⅜ by ⅜, ½ by ⅜, ⅝ by ½ — 10,000 POUNDS.
Just received and for sale by JOHN R. ELVANS.
de 23-M,W,F [Star, Repub., Alex. News.]

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE.
No. 327 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
OPPOSITE WILLARD'S HOTEL.
DR. C. GRAHAM, of New York city, physician and professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c., has opened an institute at the above place for the cure of
CHRONIC,
ACUTE, AND
NERVOUS DISEASES.
Our mode of treatment is based on the Vitalic system of Medicated Electricity.
In our mode of examining patients we determine with certainty the character and location of the disease without asking any questions.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
"The results of this mode of treatment are truly wonderful. Acute pains are almost instantly removed. Alarming diseases are cured in a few treatments. The practice seems especially adapted to nervous disorders and female complaints."—*New York Daily Times.*
"We have seen a case of deafness cured in one week; blindness in three weeks; eruptions in two days; consumption in four weeks."—*Courier and Advertiser, Jersey City.*
Consultations free. de25-3t*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Fisher's Mincemeat.
Self-Rising Buckwheat.
Self-Rising Flour.
Golden Syrup and Molasses.
New Currants, Raisins, and Citron.
New Figs, Prunes, Cranberries.
Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables.
Cooking Wines and Brandies.
Champagne Cider on draught, &c.
For sale at EGAN & PERRIE'S,
de23-4tif corner E and Ninth streets.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
OF ALL KINDS.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
OF ALL KINDS.
FANCY GOODS! FANCY GOODS!
OF ALL KINDS.
Writing Desks, Fancy Work Boxes, China Ornaments, Photographic Albums.
All kinds of Games for Children.
Ladies' Purses, Satchels, and Baskets.
A fine assortment of Zephyr and Woollen Goods.
Red Riding Hood Cloaks, Shawls.
Sontags, Hoods, Leggings, Socks.
Children's Jackets, Comforts, Nubias, Stockings.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers.
Kid and other Gloves, Hair Nets, Head-Dresses.
Quaker Hoops and Balmoral Skirts.
Dress Buttons and Trimmings.
Collars, Ladies' Scarfs, Sleeves.
All kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Pianos, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons.
Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes and Drums, &c.
Come everybody and get your supplies at
BOSWELL'S FANCY STORE,
304 E street, near Fourteenth.
N. B.—A fine ROSEWOOD PIANO for rent. de23-jd

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The most beautiful variety of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
ever offered in this city.
Also, JUVENILE BOOKS,
BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN AND PSALM BOOKS.
AND
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
For sale cheap at SHEPHERD & RILEY'S,
de20-1t&6td Corner of Seventh and D streets.

370. LAKE & CO. 370.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS,
JUST RECEIVING,
Such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Odor Boxes, Jewel Cases, Toilet Sets, Watch Stands, Fans, Fancy Combs, Glove Boxes, Perfume Bottles, Puff Boxes, Parian Vases, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Velvet Bags, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. de20-1t&6d

PRESENTS.
PARTIES IN SEARCH OF PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Will find in our assortment an endless variety of Useful as well as Fancy Articles, of the newest and most elegant designs.
The earliest applicants will have the largest stock to select from. M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
de21-1t&6d 354 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
USEFUL AND PRETTY PRESENTS!
Shawls, Cloaks, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Alexandrias, Hoods, Gaiters, Mitts, &c., &c., in fine zephyr, for Ladies and Children, in elegant variety, at
LAKE & CO'S MARBLE HALL BAZAAR,
No. 370 Pennsylvania avenue,
de20-1t&6d Under Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SKATES.
TOOL CHESTS, from $3 50 to $35 per set.
For sale by JOHN R. ELVANS,
de21-6t No. 309 Pennsylvania avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE OF NEW York avenue, on the morning of the 26th instant, a Silver Top to a Cane, with my name engraved upon it. I will give the finder one dollar to deliver it at No. 330 Ninth street. (1t*) JOHN N. SWANE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—STOLEN, on the night of the 24th instant, a Dark Brown Horse, pony build, about seven years old; has a white star on the forehead. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the horse, by JOHN PEARSON,
de23-3dlt* 401 Eighth street, Washington, D. C.

A MORGAN BAY MARE, ABOUT 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, came to the stables on Sunday week, with the front wheels of a buggy wagon. Stables on Eighth street, between D and E. JOHN HINSLY.
Washington, December 21, 1863. de23-tuth3t*

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, last evening, at the Depot or between there and No. 380 C street, a CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber, at No. 380 C street.
de2-tf R. W. EDMONDS.

CLOTHING.

ODEON HALL,
ODEON HALL,
ODEON HALL,
ODEON HALL.

Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half st.
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half st.
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half st.
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING.
HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING.
HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING.
HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, in endless variety.
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, in endless variety.
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, in endless variety.
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, in endless variety.

Military Clothing of every description.
Military Clothing of every description.
Military Clothing of every description.
Military Clothing of every description.

CITIZENS' and MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.
CITIZENS' and MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.
CITIZENS' and MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.
CITIZENS' and MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

The largest assortment of Boys' Clothing in the city.
The largest assortment of Boys' Clothing in the city.
The largest assortment of Boys' Clothing in the city.
The largest assortment of Boys' Clothing in the city.

Cassimere and Linen Shirts, a large assortment.
Cassimere and Linen Shirts, a large assortment.
Cassimere and Linen Shirts, a large assortment.
Cassimere and Linen Shirts, a large assortment.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF ALL KINDS.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF ALL KINDS.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF ALL KINDS.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF ALL KINDS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, &c.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY TRIMMINGS.
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SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY TRIMMINGS.

India Rubber Goods and Valises, &c.
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India Rubber Goods and Valises, &c.
India Rubber Goods and Valises, &c.

WIESENFELD & CO.'S CLOTHING ROOMS,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street. [Star 3t] de22-4td

CARD ENGRAVING
Neatly and promptly done by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de19-1m 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

MANHOOD—HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just published in a sealed envelope, Price Six cents. A lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c., "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4586. oc15-d&3mo

NEW BOOKS.

THE ROUND TABLE,
A NATIONAL WEEKLY PAPER,
Established for the free and impartial discussion of current topics in every department of American life. Politics without partisanship, Literature without prejudice, Criticism without partiality.
CONTENTS OF No. 2.
Undue Conservatism, Undue Radicalism.
American and European Warfare.
English Muscular Literature.
Memories of Men of Mark.
Wanderings in the Track of the Northmen.
The President's Scheme.
Exit the Democratic Party.
American Genius as expressed in Art.
The Cotton Question.
Robes of Honor, and other interesting articles.
Price Ten Cents per number.
SHILLINGTON'S
Book store, Odeon Building,
de27-1t&ltd Cor. Four-and-a-half street and Penn. av.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED received immediately afterwards, and for sale at SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE.
Eclectic Magazine for January, containing a fine Engraving of the Congress of Vienna. Price 50 cents.
Continental Monthly Magazine for January, 1864. Price 25 cents.
The Color Guard, being a Corporal's Notes of Military Service in the 19th Army Corps. Price One Dollar.
Temple Bar and London Magazine. Price 50 cents.
The St. James Magazine, (London.) Price 50 cents.
All the illustrated weekly papers, and everything in the cheap publication line, for sale at
SHILLINGTON'S Book Store,
de27-1t&ltd Odeon Building, cor. 4½ st. and Pa. av.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
KIRK'S CHARLES THE BOLD. 2 vols. $6.
LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN WINTHROP, First Governor of Massachusetts. $3.
ANGELS' VISITS. $2.
LITTLE ANNA. 75c.
Just published and for sale by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de22-6t&ltif 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

BLANK POCKET CHECK BOOKS.
Pocket Check Books on
Jay Cooke & Co.,
First National Bank,
Riggs & Co.,
Lewis Johnson & Co.
Just received and for sale by
HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de22-6t&ltif Rep] 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

PERSONAL.

MR. QUINTER, SUPPOSED TO LIVE at the upper end of Fourteenth street, will please leave his address at Hotel Lutz, corner Tenth and C streets. 1t*

WANTS.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND SUTLERS' TENTS, or FRAME BUILDINGS, in sections. Address J. D. WOOLLEY, National Hotel. de28-1t*

WAITER WANTED—AT THE GOSLING HOUSE. One who thoroughly understands his business. $20 a month will be given. No other need apply. Inquire at the Restaurant, 347 Pennsylvania ave., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. de28-2t

WANTED,
RECRUITS
FOR THE
REGULAR ARMY.
The BOUNTY OF $402
is given to
RECRUITS AS WELL AS RE-ENLISTED MEN.
Recruits will be enlisted for any particular arm or REGIMENT
of the service. Superior inducements for enlisting are now offered. For further particulars inquire at the Rendezvous, 303 Nineteenth street, between F and G streets, of DAINGERFIELD PARKER,
Captain, U. S. Infantry,
de8,12,16,20,24,28 Recruiting Officer.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—SOLdiers, Sutlers, and others in and out of the army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a fac simile photograph of the above victorious Generals of the army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves and inserting it in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance.

Agents are now making from $500 to $1,000 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. BARNET & CO., No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. de4-tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY W. B. LEWIS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT AUCTION OF NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, &c.—THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at salesroom No. 427 Seventh street, between G and H streets, we shall sell, to close consignments—

Lot splendid Photograph Albums and Bibles.
Lots of fine Silverplated Ware, as Tea Sets, Castors, Card Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Fine Ivory-handle Dinner and Tea Knives, Cutlery, &c.
Also, 25 Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, &c.
With a variety of Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Desks, &c.
de28-6t W. B. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
South corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH AND SEASONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, CUTLERY, &c. AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, we will sell at the Auction Rooms, a very large stock of desirable goods, which we will sell without reserve, and to which we invite the attention of the trade, comprising Boots and Shoes, Heavy Cavalry-quilted Bottoms, Forced Water-proof, Double-soled, Kip-foxed Waxed, Heavy-quilted Bottoms, Balmorals, Army Brogans, Boots, Men's Women's and Boys' Shoes, Poplins, Merinos, Coburg Cloth, Scarfs, Ladies' Balmorals, Plaid, Long Shawls, Gloves, White-ribbed Hose, Silk Scarfs, Neckties, Shirts, and Drawers.
30,000 Assorted Spool Cotton.
Beaver Cloths and Cassimeres.
Gent's Fine Merino and Gray Shirts, Hose, Buck Gauntlets.
100 Reams Note Paper, 50,000 Envelopes.
20 Dozen Hair Brushes.
A large invoice of Cutlery, Plated Spoons, Forks, and Butter Knives.
A large stock of Fancy Soaps.
" " Feather Dusters.
Sweeping Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Horse, and Shoe Brushes, Carpet Dusters, &c., with a variety of other goods. Terms: cash.
W. L. WALL & CO.,
de 25-3dlt8 [Star.] Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
South corner Louisiana avenue and Ninth street.

FRAME BUILDING AND STABLE AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 29th inst., we will sell, in front of the premises, No. 533 Maryland avenue and Sixth street, a Frame Building, with Tongue and Grooved Floor; been used as a Grain Store. Also, a Frame Stable.
WM. L. WALL & CO.,
de26-3t (Star) Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR WASHINGTON.

The subscriber, as Trustee, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the residue of the Real Estate, situated in Prince George's county, which was heretofore conveyed to Thomas W. Cummings by Martin Buell and wife, containing about sixty-seven acres. These lands are valuable for Gardening and Farming purposes, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The County road to Washington, by the way of Seventh and North Capitol streets, is a boundary on one side; and this property is within two miles of the "Soldiers' Home," and within a few miles of Washington. There is a good deal of wood upon it, and it adjoins the estates of the late Stephen Markwood, Messrs. Wingard, Digges, Clarke, and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Five hundred dollars on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one, two, three, and four years, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, the Trustee is authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.
C. C. MAGRUDER,
Trustee.
Upper Marlboro, November 25, 1863.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no29-1t8tuthsa24 Auctioneers.

The above sale is postponed until FRIDAY, January 8th, 1864, same hour, at the auction rooms of James C. McGuire & Co.
C. C. MAGRUDER,
Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de19-tf Auctioneers.

BOTELER & WILSON,
AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE UNITED STATES CAPITOL EXTENSION, &c.,
WASHINGTON, December 17, 1863.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, on the north front of the Patent Office building, the following material:
Lot No. 1. Ten Cast-iron Boilers.
" 2. Cast Scrap Iron.
" 3. Eighty sections 4-inch Cast-iron Coils.
" 4. Sheet Iron Smoke-pipes, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms cash, in Government funds.
CLEM. L. WEST,
de17-St General Superintendent.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G street, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:
Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
" 300 " Car Wheels.
" 200 " Car Axles.
" 300 " Wrought Scrap Iron.
" 200 " Cast
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
de19-23t Captain and A. Q. M.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF SUNDRIES AT THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

On MONDAY, December 28, at 11 o'clock, at the Treasury Extension, we shall sell
1,200 feet Roofing Slate.
3,000 to 4,000 new Circular Brick.
1,000 to 2,000 old do do
Large lot of Cement Barrels.
Large lot of Sandstone, various dimensions.
Several lots of old Lumber and Centres.
9 blocks of Tennessee Marble.
Large lot of scrap, wrought and cast iron, and iron pipes.
Lot of Doors and Frames, with mortice Locks and Hinges.
4 tons, more or less, Manilla Rope, old.
4 Friction Drums.
Terms cash.
By order of the Supervising Architect.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de15-12t (Star&Rep) Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, SITUATED EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, substituting me as Trustee under certain deeds of trusts recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 145, folio 117, 118, and 119; also, one recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 131, folio 150 &c.; also one other recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 177, folio 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, one of the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 14, in Square No. 866. Lots 3, 4, and 5 are improved with a Frame Dwelling House, one Brick Dwelling and Store; also, a Meat House, Stable, and Sheds.

Also, lots 3, 4, and 5, in Square No. 810, unimproved.

The improved property is situated on D street north, between Fifth and Sixth east, and is well adapted for a butcher, as it has all of the necessary appendages.

Terms: one-third cash; balance in two equal notes at six and twelve months on interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises. H. N. GILBERT,
de 15-tuths&ja14 Trustee.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Southwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth st.

MINING STOCK AT AUCTION.—In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated the 10th day of December, 1854, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Allegheny county, Maryland, in Liber N. R., No. 11, folio 620, &c., and by direction of the trustee therein named, we will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at our Auction Rooms, in the city of Washington, D. C., for cash, the following stocks, namely:
500 shares in the Frostburgh Coal Company.
4,666 " Whitbers' Mining Company.
500 " Allegheny Mining Company.
WM. L. WALL & CO.,
no28-sathtja16 Auctioneers.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER ON DRAUGHT, and for sale by EGAN & PERRIE,
de23-4tif Corner Ninth and E streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,
Pennsylvania Avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
EMINENT TRAGIC ALLIANCE.
E. L. DAVENPORT,
E. L. DAVENPORT,
J. W. WALLACK,
J. W. WALLACK,
MRS. FARREN,
SUSAN DENIN,
Aided by the
IMMENSE COMPANY,
comprising several newly engaged and very talented artistes.

MONDAY EVENING, December 28, 1863,
ONLY TIME, MOST POSITIVELY,
Of Shakspeare's sublime tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR,
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which has ever constituted
A GREAT TRIUMPH
with these eminent artistes.
NO OTHER MASTER CREATION
admits the full strength of
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTES,
almost equal in merit.

FRIDAY, January 1, 1864, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A STRONG BILL,
For the Regular Family Matinee, at cheap prices.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE.
TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.
A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.
Last week of the celebrated Comic Genius,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
THIS EVENING
will be presented Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's New American Comedy, entitled
"SELF,"
In which the famous part of JOHN UNIT will be sustained by Mr. John Owens, supported by an immense Star Company.
To conclude with
YOUNG ENGLAND,
A magnificent Farce, in which Mr. OWENS and Miss EFFIE GERMON sustain the principal parts.
ON NEW YEAR'S DAY
TWO PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28,
DAVIS' LAST BATTLE.
The only Panorama of the War illustrating
THE LAST GREAT BATTLE FOR THE UNION.
EIGHTY-FIVE BATTLES.
TEN THOUSAND FEET OF CANVASS.
Single admission, 25 cents; Orchestra chairs, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. de27-1t&ltd*

THE RUSSIAN WAR—THE MOST magnificent Scenic and Mechanical Exhibition in the world, will be on exhibition at ODD FELLOWS' HALL
POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY.
The representations of Battle Scenes, Naval Engagements, Bombardments, Storms on Land and Sea—with terrific lightning, thunder, and howling winds—Shipwrecks, Snow Storms, fearful Explosions, Conflagrations, &c., &c., are so true to nature that it is almost impossible to believe that they are not real occurrences.
Doors open at 7; exhibition commences ¼ to 8.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cts.
A Grand Afternoon Exhibition on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. 1t*

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE,
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. se8-tf

CANTERBURY HALL,
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
CANTERBURY
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
LOUISIANA AVENUE, NEAR THE CORNER OF SIXTH STREET, in the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.
WILLIAM E. SINN..........MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

THE FAVORITE HOLIDAY RESORT.
GRAND FESTIVAL OF HUMOR, GRACE & BEAUTY!
A BILL OF UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR!
THE GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE
THE GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE
THE GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE
M'LLE ANNETTA
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
GALLETTI
TOPHOFF, RONZANI,
TOPHOFF, RONZANI,
TOPHOFF, RONZANI,
TOPHOFF, RONZANI,
TOPHOFF, RONZANI,
AND THE
RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
IN TWO
MAGNIFICENT BALLETS,
MAGNIFICENT BALLETS,
AND THE
UNRIVALLED PANTOMIME TROUPE,
UNRIVALLED PANTOMIME TROUPE,
under the direction of
MR. GEORGE H. EDESON,
IN A
GORGEOUS FAIRY PANTOMIME,
GORGEOUS FAIRY PANTOMIME,
Arranged expressly for the Holidays, entitled the
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM,
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM,
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM,
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM,
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM,
ELVES OF THE ENCHANTED STREAM.
Produced at a great expense of money and labor, with all the necessary concomitants of
New and Beautiful Scenery, by W. D. Sierry; Original Appropriate Music, by J. Braham; Splendid Wardrobe, by R. Marshall, of Baltimore; Expensive Properties, by T. Brown and Assistants; and replete with Magic Transformations, Intricate Mechanical Effects, &c.
First appearance of the Celebrated, Daring, and Intrepid Gymnasts,
THE KING BROTHERS,
THE KING BROTHERS,
THE KING BROTHERS,
THE KING BROTHERS.
THIS EVENING,
The great Alliance will appear in a Charming Ballet, entitled
THE CORSAIR,
THE CORSAIR,
THE CORSAIR,
THE CORSAIR,
THE CORSAIR,
THE CORSAIR,
And a New Beautiful Divertissement, entitled
ARRAGONEZA,
ARRAGONEZA,
ARRAGONEZA.
GEO. H. EDESON IN NEW MUSICAL ODDITIES.
BILLY EMERSON,
L. J. DONNELLY,
H. W. WILLIAMS,
J. E. CLARKE,
MONS. SOL,
In a new Olio of Songs, Dances, and Negro Peculiarities, including the laughable Extravaganza, called
THE PERSECUTED ETHIOPIAN,
THE PERSECUTED ETHIOPIAN,
And the Irresistible Corkographic Sketch of
THAT RASCAL BILLY,
THAT RASCAL BILLY.
THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY,
THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY,
LILLIE BRANDON,
KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND,
ESTELLE FORREST,
JENNIE FORREST,
LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE GERALDINE,
LEONORA CREED, &c.
In a Choice Selection of Songs, Dances, &c.
ADMISSION..........25 cents.
Orchestra..........50 cents.
Private Boxes, holding six persons..........$5.
Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Performance quarter before 8.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
REGULAR SERIES, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION—Ladies 20 cents—Children 10 cents.
TIM HAYES,
CHAMPION CLOG DANCER OF THE WORLD,
Will appear on MONDAY, January 4th, 1864.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!!
FRONTING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND NINTH STREET.
[illegible] & CO..........PROPRIETORS
FITZ SIMMONS..........STAGE MANAGER AND ADVERTISER
THE GREAT HOLIDAY WEEK.
A HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY,
INTRODUCING THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
All the Pretty Ladies,
All the Dramatic Company,
All the Ethiopians,
All the Star Artists.
The great Danseuse of the World,
M'LLE LINA WINDEL.
The Scottish Nightingale,
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
The Popular Comedians,
HARRY CLIFFORD AND J. E. WHITE.
And over Thirty Pretty Ladies,
AND THE ENTIRE STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.
NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
REMEMBER NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON!

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—TWO spacious and handsomely furnished rooms, attached by folding doors, with an additional bed-room, suitable for two gentlemen friends, 423 Thirteenth street. Private family. Also, rooms with board, in a well-located house near the Departments. de28-3t*

FOR RENT.—TWO VERY HANDsomely furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet central location to rent. Apply at 332 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. de28-1t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished ROOM with BOARD, on the first floor. Apply at 415 E street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, near Post and Patent Offices. de28-3t*

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, CONtaining eight rooms, with all the modern improvements, can be obtained by addressing E. L. J., City Post Office. Rent $150 per month. de23-1t&ltd*

FOR RENT.—PART OF A FINE LARGE SHOW ROOM, in one of the best locations on Pennsylvania avenue. Suitable for any kind of fancy business. Inquire at Chronicle Office. de21-3t*

BARN TO RENT—INQUIRE AT 346 K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. de23-3t*

FOR SALE.—OWING TO MY LONG continued ill health, I offer for sale my interest in the Occidental Hotel. For particulars as above.
de24-3t* C. P. MUNSELL.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, PORTABLE OVEN.—One of the best ever in use. Is almost new. Will be sold for one-third value, as the owner has other business on hand. Inquire at C. BOGON'S bakery, King street, Alexandria, Virginia. Also, Pipe-plates. de24-3t*

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—APPLY at No. 441 Eighth street, opposite the Post Office. de23-4t*

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, pleasantly on Capitol Hill. For particulars apply at [illegible] south B and C streets. de22-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, suitable for Offices and Chambers, at No. 460 Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury Buildings. de22-12t*

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, pleasantly located, on Capitol Hill, suitable for a Member of Congress. Apply at No. 372 New Jersey avenue, below B street. de17-tf

FOR RENT.—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, or others, can be accommodated with one Floor or the entire House, well furnished, gas and water, within one square of Capitol. Address P. O. Box 661. de15-tuth&sat25

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, connected with folding doors, furnished. Apply at 643 L street north, between Fourth and Fifth. de2-tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with Boarding and Room at 368 Ninth street, five minutes walk from Interior Department. de28-3t*

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND HANDsomely furnished Rooms at moderate prices, for single persons or families. Location pleasant, near Pennsylvania avenue, southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. One room for two, $30 per month; fire and light extra. Small rooms $25 each. Table Board $5 per week. de28-3t*

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious; location unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

INDIANA MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY, 331 F street, between Ninth and Tenth.
de21-1m* ISAAC W. MONFORT, Agent.

RECRUITS
WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
BOUNTY FOR VETERANS,
$432,
$106 of which will be paid in advance.
BOUNTY FOR NEW RECRUITS,
$332,
$106 of which will be paid in advance.
BOUNTY FOR COLORED RECRUITS,
$30,
Paid in advance.
PERSONS WISHING TO ENLIST
will apply to any of the following
RECRUITING OFFICERS:
S. V. BACON,
Engine Hall, near the Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets.
J. C. HYDE,
Corner of Fourteenth and New York avenue.
C. A. KEASBEY,
H street, near corner of Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue.
J. C. PARKER,
Corner of High and Dunbarton streets, Georgetown.
de11-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON
CAPITAL—$500,000.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.
H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc23-tf

TEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
THE FINEST PORTRAITS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
Card photographs of
PRESIDENT LINCOLN
And each of his Cabinet, Senators, Statesmen, all the Major Generals of our country, all other noted officers of our Army and Navy, living and dead.
EMINENT MEN OF ALL AGES.
AUTHORS, ARTISTS,
ACTORS, ACTRESSES,
And all prominent persons, male and female.
FANCY AND MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES, &c., &c.
Send your orders to the
ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE
For all pictures for Albums, and they will be sent free per return of mail. Ten for $1; single copies 15 cents.
Address G. G. EVANS, Publisher,
Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B.—A classified Catalogue of over $2,000 different books, especially adapted to army and navy reading, sent on receipt of five cents. SEND FOR IT. Premium Certificates of my new enterprise of Watches, Jewelry, Vest Chains, &c., &c., sent on receipt of ten cents.
de15-[illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 452 FIFTEENTH Street,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES,
VOUCHERS, COIN,
CURRENCY, AND EXCHANGE.
We shall continue to sell
AT PAR,
until further notice,
THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE UNITED STATES
known as
FIVE-TWENTIES,
payable in twenty years, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years from date. The unsold balance of this loan is now
LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
and is being rapidly absorbed by home and foreign demand for investment, and by the new National Banks as basis for circulation. When all sold, the Bond will, like the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, advance to a handsome premium. As an investment they yield
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,
(payable semi-annually,) equivalent at present prices of coin to
NINE PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.
THE COUPON BONDS
(payable to bearer) are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,
AND THE
REGISTERED BONDS
(payable to order, and transferable as bank stock, upon the books of the Treasury, and therefore preferred for permanent investment, as secure against loss) are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, AND $10,000.
These bonds are exempt from all local taxes, and the Government tax upon them is only one and one-half per cent. per annum upon the interest, when the income of the holder exceeds $600.
Circulars are furnished at our counter, or upon application by mail, giving any further information that may be desired concerning this and other Government Loans and the organization of National Banks.
We keep on hand and for sale a full supply of
ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
de18-tf JAY COOKE & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—WE HAVE now on hand a new supply of Sherry, Port, Madeira, Muscat, Hock, Malaga, Sparkling Catawba, and Champagne Wines. Also, Kohler & Frohling's celebrated California Wines and Brandies. Speer's Sambuci Wines.
Also, Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Cordials, Drake's, Hostetter's, and Hubbard Bitters, &c. For sale by
EGAN & PERRIE,
de23-4tif [Star] Corner E and Ninth streets.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1863.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals near the Observatory, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the First and Third Wednesdays in January, 1864, viz: 6th and 20th days of the month,

A lot of
HORSES AND MULES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
de25-1ja20 Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Daily Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

(For the Daily Morning Chronicle.)

SONG FOR THE SEASON.

BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

I see the loved of other days
Again the New Year greet,
And, with their old endearing ways,
Around the hearth-stone meet.
Though overhead the sky is black,
And pale earth's frozen breast,
The scattered birds are flocking back
To many a dear, old nest.

How ruddy is the cheerful flame
On home's thrice hallowed hearth,
While hoary sire and wrinkled dame
Take part in childhood's mirth.
Let care throw by his blotted page
And sorrow drop her pall,
While youth, a measure light with age,
Treads in the festive hall.

Oh! there are wanderers far away,
For whom no board is spread,
Who join not in the dance to-day,
But sorrow for the dead.
Alas! in solemn, funeral black
Their weary souls are dressed:
While scattered birds are flocking back
To many a dear old nest.

THE LITTLE MAIDEN'S SONG.

Oh! I'm in a quandary,
Pray what shall I do?
I'm pining—I'm dying
For want of a beau.
Yet here I sit waiting
For some one to woo,
Till out of all patience,
Oh! what shall I do?

They say I am graceful,
Accomplished and fair,
But why possess beauty,
Which no one will share?
My voice, too, they flatter,
Is charming and clear;
But useless is singing
When no beaux are near.

I dress with the fashion,
I smile and I sigh
When any young fellow
By chance passes by.
I can dance, and I flirt,
At times talk sense, too;
Yet none come to love me,
Oh! what shall I do?

Oh, I'm in a quandary,
Kind sir, cannot you
Teach me how I can catch
A "love of a beau!"
For my little heart feels
So lonely and sad,
To think I'm *quite sixteen*
And no beau!—'tis too bad!

WOULD YOU BE YOUNG AGAIN?

Would you be young again?
So would not I—
One tear to memory given,
Onward I'd hie.
Life's dark flood forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore—
Say, would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?

If you might, would you now
Retrace your way?
Wander through stormy wilds,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watches fled,
Morning all beaming red,
[illegible]

[illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE CHRONICLE

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Having recently added to our establishment a large assortment of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE.

We are prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND IN THE

VERY BEST MANNER.

Our PRESSES are all of the latest construction, and the TYPE is from the best foundries in the country, suitable for printing

BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
BALL TICKETS,
BILLS OF FARE,
ARMY BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHOW BILLS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
HANDBILLS,
VISITING CARDS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Orders sent to or left at the

CHRONICLE OFFICE,

436 NINTH STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.

[illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE
BETWEEN
WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGE
VIA
WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD,
PHILAD'A, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.
AND
CAMDEN & AMBOY and NEW JERSEY RAILROADS

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 23, 1863, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON.

Leave Washington 8, 11.50 A. M., 5 and 8.30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 2.35, 6.45, P. M., 12.50 and 3.12 A. M.
Arrive at New York 6.12, 10.27 P. M., 4.22 and 6.42 A. M.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York 12 M., 8 and 10 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 4.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.30 and 11.30 P. M.
Arrive at Washington 10.30 A. M. 6.05 and 9.05 P. M., and 5.40 A. M.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P., W., and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1863. de24-d&tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11.50 A. M., and 5 and 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8.30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6.35, 8, and 11.50 A. M. and 3.10, 5, and 8.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M., and 3.10 and 8.30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6.35 and 8 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8.30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 P. M.

*The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3.50, 8.50, and 10.20 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7.15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 8.50 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

*For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
no21-tf [Washington papers copy.]

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON,
AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863,

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

For Baltimore at 4.00 (Express,) Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 A. M., (Express,) and 3 P. M. and 11 M., night.
Chester at 8.15, 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 3, 4.30 and 11 P. M.
For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 4.30, 11 P. M., and 12 M.
For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Milford at 8.15 A. M.
For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8 A. M. 10.10 A. M., (Express,) 1.10 (Express,) 5.35 and 8.35 (Express,) P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5.40, 9 and 12 M., 12.57, 4.10, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 12.15 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave Dover at 6.30 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 8.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

[illegible]